The Kingston Daily Freeman.

VOL. XLV.—No. 234. CITY OF KINGSTON, N. Y., TUESDAY EVENING, JULY 18, 1916. PRICE TWO CENTS.

CHICAGO COUPLE GIVE BATTLE TO POLICE; 7 DEAD

Colored Feudists Open Fire on Neighbor and Their Flat is Finally Dynamited by Police After Hundreds of Shots are Exchanged —Five Persons Wounded.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Chicago, July 18.—Seven persons are dead and five wounded as the result of a pitched battle between 150 policemen and a negro and his wife, barricaded in a house on the west side today. The battle was ended only when the police dynamited the flat building in which the negroes were quartered, after hundreds of shots had been fired.

The shooting resulted from a feud between McIntosh's wife and the white wife of John Bedford, next door. Mrs. Bedford's husband yesterday sought a warrant for McIntosh's arrest, following a quarrel. Mrs. Bedford says the minute she stepped out of the house this morning Mrs. McIntosh fired at her through a crack in the fence. It was this firing that brought Knox out of his house.

Dead and Injured.

The dead are:
Bob McIntosh.
Mrs. McIntosh.
Stewart Dean, policeman.
Mrs. Josephine Overmyer.
Edwin Knox, negro.

Two unidentified men who fell on the porch of the McIntosh home when they attempted to enter the house and whose bodies could not be taken away before the house was dynamited.

The wounded:
Policeman Edward Clemens.
Mrs. Edwin Knox.
Policeman Appleton.
Policeman Crabtree.
Policeman Lavin.

It was shortly after six o'clock this morning when Edwin Knox, who lives next door, heard firing and stepped out of his house. He dropped instantly, and Mrs. Knox went out to see what had happened. She was wounded and the police were unable to get her until after the house had been blown up.

The police then appeared and the minute they showed up McIntosh opened fire. It is presumed that his wife assisted him in repelling the attack for she as well as McIntosh, wore a belt full of cartridges.

Police Captain Wesley Westbrook in charge of the detail, called for reinforcements, with rifles, and hundreds of shots were fired into the house. There came a lull in the firing from the besieged pair, and a charge was ordered. Policeman Dean was shot as the police gained the door and Crabtree was shot through the arm and neck as he carried Dean's body away.

It was then that Captain Westbrook decided to dynamite the house. A can of gasoline was fired in front to attract the attention of the defenders and six sticks of dynamite were exploded at the rear. This tore down part of the building and then two more charges were set off in rapid succession. They completely demolished the building.

McIntosh had not been killed in the explosions and poked his head above a bit of ruins long enough to permit Policeman Hughes to shoot him several times, death resulting soon after. In the ruins of the house the police found a large sized picture of Villa.

After the morning's battle was over, the police found a rambling out well written note left by McIntosh, citing Bible quotations and declaring he had been designated as the saviour of the Africans in America.

FLOOD RELIEF IS WELL UNDER WAY

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Raleigh, N. C., July 18.—Rain fell for several hours today in the mountain districts, further swelling the raging rivers which with their flood water have drowned a score of persons, caused nearly $20,000,000 damage and made thousands homeless, but bright sunshine succeeded the rain and a steady recession of the flood is expected.

Several bodies that had been washed down during the night were found on the lowlands today. Among them were two children, a boy and a girl, clasped in each others arms. There was nothing to identify the little ones.

Several of the large plants which had to close down yesterday owing to the flooding of their power stations resumed operations this forenoon. It is expected that by Thursday morning all factories will be running under normal conditions.

Relief measures were well under way today. No outside help will be needed, according to a statement issued at the capitol today. Medical supplies, in large quantities are being prepared for shipment into the flood district to prevent any outbreak of disease.

Realty at Sheriff's Sale.

The property of Samuel Tannenbaum of the town of Wawarsing will be sold at Sheriff's sale on September 1, at 11 o'clock at the court house. The property to be sold contains about 120 acres of land.

DEUTSCHLAND TO MAKE DASH SOON

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Baltimore, Md., July 18.—The tug Timmins, which has attended the German merchant submarine Deutschland ever since the U-boat neared American shores, is "coaled up." Little doubt remains now, despite the reticence of the company's officials, that the Deutschland will begin her dash into the very faces of waiting enemy ships soon—perhaps some time Thursday, or at any rate before the week end.

The sudden coaling up of the tug tends to bear out a carelessly dropped statement by a young member of the Deutschland's crew yesterday that everything is ready for the submarine's departure tomorrow night. He said the loading of her cargo was nearly finished and that the crew was preparing for a get-away.

It was positively announced that the submarine would carry no mail to Germany. However, it was not denied that official documents would be taken over.

COMPANY M SENDS THANKS TO DONORS

Mrs. Meagher and members of her committee were at the armory on Monday afternoon to receive contributions of any sort for Company M boys. Three dozen bath towels were received from the Daughters of Isabella, one finished bed sack from Mrs. Hammond and two dozen socks from Miss G. V. Meagher, while a contribution of money came from Mrs. Bott.

Mrs. Meagher was in receipt of a letter from Captain Meagher in which he asked her, through The Freeman, to thank the good people of Kingston for all their generosity, and his expressions of gratitude were in behalf of all members of Company M as well as himself. The bed sacks had arrived and had been put to immediate use and to the comfort and relief of the men. Owing to added duties, Captain Meagher asked to extend the thanks of Company M in this way, as it was impossible for him to get off another letter at the time, and for that matter several letters would not adequately express the gratitude of the men for all that the women of Kingston are doing for them.

Mrs. Meagher and committee will be at the armory again on Thursday afternoon from 2 to 4 o'clock to receive added contributions of any sort.

SUPREME COMMAND TO VON HINDENBURG

By Telegraph to The Freeman

Amsterdam, July 18.—Field Marshal von Hindenburg, commander of the northern group of German armies in the Russian theater, has been summoned to the west front for a council of war with the Kaiser and General von Falkenhayn, chief of the German general staff, says a dispatch from Berlin today.

The genius of the German army has been called on to devise supreme measures for checking the Allied offensive on the western front which is now menacing important junction points of strategic railways, whose possession is necessary if the Germans are to prevent a general retirement.

The same dispatch from Berlin adds that Field Marshall von Hindenburg will probably be put in supreme command of all the German and Austro-Hungarian troops on the eastern front.

SUDDEN INCREASE SHOWN IN DISEASE

Hope That Crisis of Epidemic Had Passed Proved Unfounded—Brooklyn Hardest Hit.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 18.—Infantile paralysis showed a sudden and marked increase today in figures issued by the health department, proving unfounded the hope that the crisis of the epidemic had been passed. One hundred and twenty-one new cases and 26 deaths were announced, as compared with 95 cases an 14 deaths yesterday.

The deaths that have occurred in the epidemic now number 426 and the cases total 2,175.

As has been the case previously Brooklyn reported the greatest ravages by the disease, eighteen deaths and eighty-three cases being in that borough.

Three Cases in Maryland.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Baltimore, Md., July 18.—Three new cases of infantile paralysis have developed in Maryland—one in Baltimore, another in Laurel and the third in Cumberland.



NAVAL MILITIA MEN AT WORK ON U.S.S. KENTUCKY & CAPT. C.L. POOR

CITIZENS TRY A LIFE ON THE OCEAN WAVE.

New York, July 18.—Ahoy there!

Lawyers have banged their office desks shut; brokers have neglected their market tapes; clerks have abandoned their pencils and ledger books; and all are ready for a life on the ocean wave.

New York state now has a naval militia to the number of 1,275 officers and men who are now on their annual practice cruise which will last until July 29th.

The above picture shows a group of citizen-sailors hard at work on board the battleship Kentucky. They comprise the First Battalion and are under the command of Capt. C. L. Poor whose picture is also shown above.

BENEFIT DANCE A POPULAR AFFAIR

Everybody Glad to Shake a Leg for Aid of Company M—All Proceeds to go Direct to Civilian Relief Fund.

An unusually large number of tickets have been sold by the young men who are giving a benefit dance on Thursday evening, July 20, for the wives and families of the members of Company M, at the Kingston Point Casino. There will undoubtedly be a large attendance and it is hoped that more than $100 will be made for the families of Kingston's military company. There are no expenses attached to the dance, as the music will be furnished by Steve Miller's orchestra and the five young men who conduct the Casino, Sam Bernstein, Jr., Virgil Everett, Steve Miller, Curtis Shurter and James H. Palen, have donated the use of the dance hall.

The entire proceeds from the dance will be turned over to Mrs. Chandler for the Civilian Relief Fund of the Red Cross and every cent taken in will go directly to the aid of the dependent families of the soldier boys.

WAR JARS KAISER AND THREE "K'S"

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

St. Paul, Minn., July 19.—War is raising women to a higher position in the world, Miss Marie C. Brehm of Illinois told the national conference on prohibition women held before the meeting of the national prohibition convention here this morning.

"Even in Germany the Kaiser's favorite saying of women is fast passing away," said Miss Brehm, who is a leading social worker.

"That woman was designed to serve only according to his three K's, 'Kueche, Kirche and Kinder,' or, as someone has translated it, 'Kitchen, Kids, and Kirk' is receiving a severe jolt during war conditions of the Kasier's domain.

"With half a million German women making war material, and hundreds serving on railways, tramways and other places left vacant by the men who went to the front, the three K's have forever ceased to be the sole sphere of woman's activities, even in Germany.

"Men consider first economic results of war, the extension of power and the acquisition of territory. Women consider first the great sacrifices of human life and the loss of those most dear to them.

"Four million women in the United States are armed with the ballot, an untried power in the hands of thousands, to change not only conditions but ideals. The Czar of Russia has proved to all the world that the prohibition of the liquor traffic is a question of administration.

"The Prohibition Party for seven years labored and fought and bled and all but died to teach the people of the United States the principle of prohibition by administration and the Czar of Russia proved it to all the world in twenty-four hours.

"Cannot the women voters of the United States rally to this principle?"

LINTERS WERE VORACIOUS.

Census Bureau Reports on 1915-16 Cotton Consumption.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—The census bureau of the department of commerce today announced that linters consumed during June were 68,098 bales in 1916 and 53,903 in 1915; on hand in consuming establishments on June 30, 107,361 bales in 1916, and 199,356 in 1915; held in public storage and at compresses on June 30, 166,953 bales in 1916, and 193,-560 in 1915.

Linters consumed during the eleven months ending June 30 amounted to 847,539 bales in 1916 and 362,985 in 1915.

CASEMENT APPEAL LOST; ONLY KING CAN SAVE KNIGHT

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

London, July 18.—The appeal of Sir Roger Casement from his conviction on the charge of high treason, was dismissed in the criminal court of appeals today.

Casement must die unless King George intervenes in his behalf.

Arguments in behalf of the appellant were concluded this morning by Alexander Sullivan, K. C., chief of counsel for Casement.

A strong appeal was made for the convicted man, Mr. Sullivan citing many quotations from the ancient law to sustain his contentions.

The chief points advanced by the counselor were not taken by the court and when the argument was in the court lost little time in handing down the decision.

Justice Darling presided, sitting with Justices Bray, Scrutton, Lawrence and Atkin.

When the proceedings were resumed the court room was crowded, the spectators listening with the deepest interest to the address of Casement's counsel.

In the continuation of his speech Mr. Sullivan argued that the charge could not exist because the alleged offence was committed outside the realm of the king's dominions.

Mr. Sullivan concluded his address at noon and immediately the judges retired. Within a few minutes they returned to the bench and the court proceeded to deliver its judgment without calling upon the crown to reply.

Casement, who was found guilty on June 29, was sentenced to death by hanging. The appeal was not directed against the death sentence, however, but against the conviction and was based on legal points.

Hopful of a Reprieve.

Michael F. Doyle of Philadelphia, advisory counsel for Casement, made the following statement after the court had rejected the appeal.

"Today's decision concludes Casement's rights in court unless the case is taken into the House of Lords. In view of the fact that the attorney general was not called upon to reply to the defence's arguments this is unlikely as the attorney general has to give permission for further appeal. This decision is the first clear interpretation of the ancient statute relating to high treason 566 years ago. Powerful influences are at work to secure a reprieve which we expect will be successful. Casement continues cheerful."

Mr. Doyle will sail for New York on Thursday.

RUMORS THAT SUB CAMPAIGN IS DUE

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—Repeated unofficial reports that Germany may soon resume its submarine campaign against enemy merchantmen in an unrestricted manner have so alarmed state department officials that they have asked Ambassador Gerard at Berlin for a report.

It was made plain at the department today that no inquiry was made of the German government. Mr. Gerard simply was requested in an informal manner, it was stated, to forward to Washington any information he can obtain concerning rumors.

The belief is most generally held in official circles here that the reports are erroneous. All information reaching the state department through official channels, it was said today, has confirmed previous reports that the advocates of a relentless submarine warfare are in a hopeless minority. The kaiser, it is understood, stands firmly against a renewal of the U-boat campaign.

It was pointed out today, however, by officials who are closely following developments in Germany, that the recent setbacks that Germany has suffered on land may swing the popular sentiment over to a demand for a renewal of submarine warfare. If such a demand became strong enough, officials here believe, the German officials now opposing such a plan would withdraw their opposition.

British Refusal Cited.

The British refusal to permit Red Cross supplies to enter Germany even under the supervision of a neutral commission to see that they were not used for military purposes, will be another weapon in the hands of the advocates of the von Tirpitz policy, it was declared. This refusal will be pointed to in Germany as showing that England is determined to starve Germany at any cost and that it will be only an act of retaliation if Germany renews her submarine campaign.

While officials refuse to be quoted on the subject, they admit that if Germany starts another U-boat war another serious crisis may face this country. If an American life is lost or even endangered by an attack without warning on any merchant vessel it will "entail the gravest consequences," according to one high official.

SUIT TO REGAIN POSSESSION.

Mr. Marcus Wants Premises on Meadow Street.

William Marcus owns a house at No. 31 Meadow street which he rented to William Rosenberg at a monthly rental of $20. Since then the rent has been accumulating until Mr. Marcus claims $180 is due him from Mr. Rosenberg for back rent, and he has taken legal steps through his attorney, Judge Stephan, to recover possession of the house. It is understood that Mr. Rosenberg has left town but his furniture is still in the house. The matter of regaining possession of the premises comes up Friday in city court before Recorder Lang, who is acting city judge during the absence of City Judge Brianler from the city.

ONE KILLED THREE INJURED AT ALSEN

One man is dead, two are at the Catskill hospital in a serious condition, and a fourth is suffering with an injured foot at his home as the result of an accident which occurred on the high trestle at the Acme cement plant at Alsen Sunday afternoon. Superintendent Sandt arranged on Saturday to close the quarry for seven or eight hours on Sunday while repairs were being made to the high trestle over which cars transfer the shale from the quarry to the works near the river.

Eight workmen were on the trestle that afternoon. Among them were James G. Haines of Catskill, and John Merritt of Saugerties, both carpenters. Bernard Cummings, foreman of the track repair gang and Frank Bundi,, H. Sisto and three other laborers, were also on the trestle. H. Holdridge and G. Packer, who were working on the track near the quarry dropped an empty car about six feet down the track intending to use it as a scaffold in repairing the chute overhead, and when it reached the desired location one of the men put a block of wood under one of the wheels to prevent the car from moving any further down the track. The block was not heavy enough to hold the empty car and it crumbled the block and started down the incline. One of the men ran ahead shouting a warning to the workmen on the trestle, but the noise of a passing freight train on the West Shore Railroad prevented the men from hearing either him or the oncoming car, which, gaining speed with every second, shot through the tunnel under the highway and onto the trestle where the men were working fifty feet in the air.

Bundi was terribly mangled and thrown on the rocks below. He was picked up dead. Merritt and Sisto were also thrown from the trestle, and Haines, Cummings and the other men escaped death in a way they are unable to explain.

DRASTIC METHODS TO FIGHT PLAGUE

New York Aroused Over Breaking of Quarantine by Members of Families Affected by Infantile Paralysis—Police Given Authority to Enforce Rules.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 18.—Discovery that quarantine regulations affecting families in which there are children stricken with infantile paralysis have been broken in many instances has led the authorities to adopt more drastic methods in fighting the plague. When the epidemic began here the health department permitted children to remain in their own homes, provided they were kept in one room and attended by a trained nurse. Now the authorities are urging parents to send the afflicted children to hospitals.

This is believed to be due to complaints that whole neighborhoods have been endangered by careless disregard of the regulations. Previously the police department has been powerless to act, but patrolmen are now being given authority to enforce the rules.

The health officials fear that the decrease in cases noted in the official reports of Monday and Sunday will cause further carelessness and they are taking steps to guard against this. No relaxation in the rule forbidding admission of children under 16 to moving picture shows will be permitted.

Allowed to go in and Out.

There has been a smouldering discontent against the health department ever since the epidemic began and if it again becomes severe this may burst into flame. Experts engaged in fighting the disease confess they are entirely ignorant of the manner in which it is carried, but nevertheless parents and other relatives of the children stricken in the better districts are allowed to go in and out of the homes where the disease is being treated.

GENERAL RETREAT ALONG EAST FRONT

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

London, July 18.—A Petrograd dispatch to the London Telegraph states that a general retreat of the Austro-German forces on the eastern front has commenced.

The Germans and Austro-Hungarians are laying waste the country and burning villages as they fall back.

Fishing in the Mountains.

City Judge William D. Brinnier, Jr., is enjoying a week's fishing trip at Allaben. He is an expert and his friends expect to hear some first class fishing tales when he returns home.

DEMOCRATS SPLIT WITH PRESIDENT ON CHILD LABOR

Wilson Won't Begin Campaign Until Party Leaders Come Around to His Views—Reform Legislation is Political Dynamite in Solid South —House Scrambles.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—Complete upset of plans for an early adjournment of congress and a serious break between President Wilson and a considerable group of his party representatives in the senate were threatened today. The president's ultimatum that he would not open the political campaign until the senate had written into law the federal child labor bill, and the federal workmen's compensation bill, has brought about the situation. Senate Democrats were willing to pass the federal compensation act but the child labor bill is concentrated Democratic dynamite.

The Democratic caucus of the senate which framed the legislative program with a view of adjourning congress before the end of August carefully sidestepped the child labor bill. Senators from the south who represent states where cotton mills and other industrial concerns employ thousands of children threatened to oppose any adjournment plan which contemplated early action on the child labor bill. The bill does not suit the southerners. It would bar from interstate commerce all of the products of child labor.

The elaborate program of the senate was agreed to by many of the southern senators on condition that child labor legislation be eliminated. Now the president insists that he will not even allow the Democrats to notify him that he has been nominated for another term in the White House until the child labor bill has been agreed to. As a result southern senators were today prepared to break their agreement to hurry legislation in the senate, if the senate leaders sought to add to the program the child labor measure, which already has passed the house.

Letters for Congressmen.

Washington, July 18.—The Democratic fight to retain control of the house of representatives in the fall campaign will have to worry along without any aggressive aid from President Wilson. The Democratic congressional campaign committee today definitely asserted that the president will make no "swing around the circle" to help Democratic congressional candidates.

There will be only two lines of presidential activity to aid Democratic candidates. First, the president will write personal letters endorsing such members as he personally believes should be given White House support. Second, the president will include in all of his campaign speeches a general endorsement of the work done by the present Democratic congress.

While the White House decision failed to satisfy Democratic candidates for the house, it started a wild scramble for presidential letters of endorsements.

REJECTED LOVER SHOOTS UP FAMILY

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Freehold, N. J., July 18.—Because he had been forbidden to court 14-year-old Florence Hopkins, John Solax today shot the girl's father to death, wounded her mother and young brother and then committed suicide.

Solax was an Armenian and 21 years old. He had apparently planned to destroy the entire Hopkins family, as he was armed with an automatic pistol and a sharp butcher knife. In his pocket was found 91 cartridges.

CAR WITHOUT NUMBER PLATE.

J. H. Lezatte Arrested and Discharged With Warning.

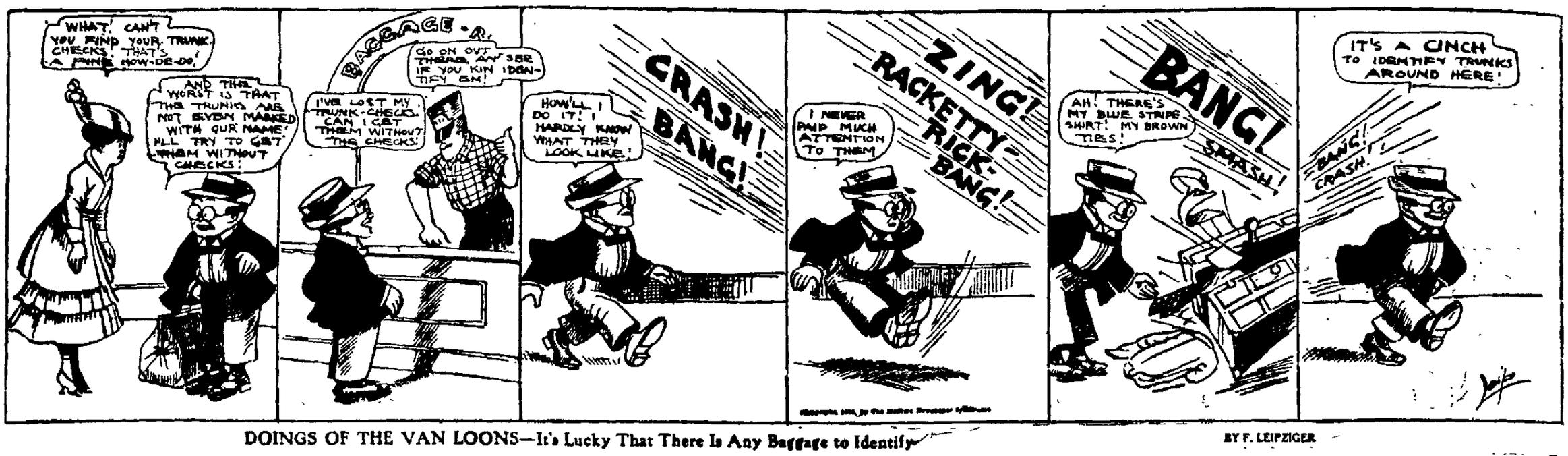
J. H. Lezatte was arrested on Monday afternoon by Policeman Daun for running an automobile without number plates. This morning Mr. Lezatte was arraigned before Recorder Lang and pleaded guilty. He explained that he had exchanged one car for another on Monday and had taken the new car to his garage where the mechanic had removed the number plates. He did not know the number plates had been removed and drove the car downtown when he was arrested. He telephoned for his mechanic who brought the plates up to the city hall and attached them to the car.

Recorder Lang after hearing Lezatte's explanation discharged him with a warning to be more careful in the future.

Life Savers Rescue Three.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Hempstead, N. Y., July 18.—The crew of the Point Lookout life saving station effected a spectacular rescue of three men today when the schooner Annie Maria capsized in Jones Inlet and sank. Among the saved was John Mungovan of Rochester, N. Y.



DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS—It's Lucky That There Is Any Baggage to Identify

BY F. LEIPZIGER

WAKE UP! Step lively! Put vigor and vim into your fagged-out body by drinking moderately

BARMANN'S

Half Stock Ale

It quenches thirst, comforts parched throats and is a fine, nourishing, wholesome summer or winter beverage.

Half Stock is "different." Try it and see.

PETER BARMANN

BREWERY 'PHONE 66 KINGSTON



THE RENT MONEY

you paid out in past years had been placed into a home of your own, with instalment payments where the outlay would have meant no greater hardship you would be practically independent today and the foundation of your fortune would have been substantially laid Our houses are well built and substantial in every sense.

A MID-SUMMER BARGAIN.

6-room cottage on W. O'Reilly St. with all modern improvements except heat and in excellent condition. Immediate possession. Price $2,500.

SHATEMUCK REALTY CO., Inc.

261 Fair Street, Kingston, N.Y.

Telephone 400.

Military and Civilian Relief

— OF THE —

Ulster County Red Cross

Many families of enlisted men are without food and money.

The Civilian Relief Committee is caring for them. Co. M boys in camp are in need of certain supplies and comforts.

The Military Relief Committee will buy them at once.

Contributions Are Needed Immediately War or No War

Send All Contributions to

JOSEPH M. SCHAEFFER (Treas.), State of N. Y. National Bank

or to

MRS. GEORGE CHANDLER AND MRS. FRANK MEAGHER Chairmen

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

A civil service examination will be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the city of Kingston, N. Y., for the position of inspector, water department, Friday evening, July 21, 1916, at seven o'clock at the mayor's office, city hall, Kingston, N. Y.

Application blanks can be obtained from the secretary at No. 260 Fair street or at No. 50 Shufeldt street. Applications will be received up till the night of the examination.

1. Open competitive examination for the position of inspector water department. Salary seventy-five dollars per month

2. Intending competitors must execute applications and file the same with the secretary of the commission at No. 260 Fair street, Kingston, N. Y., on or before the evening of the examination.

3. Candidates must be citizens of the United States and residents of the city of Kingston, at least twenty-one years and not more than sixty years of age on the date of the examination

4. The examination will be oral, and consist of questions concerning water meters, their mechanism, etc.

5. All applicants must appear before the commission on the date of the examination.

Dated July 12, 1916

AUGUSTUS SHUFELDT, Secretary Municipal Civil Service Commission.

NOTICE.

The Ashokan National Bank, located at Brown's Station, in the state of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

LITTLETON FITZGERALD, JR., Cashier.

Dated June 24th, 1916.

WARN FARMERS OF TRUE ARMY WORM

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—An unusual abundance of the moth of the true army worm in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia indicates the possibility of an impending outbreak of this destructive pest in the Atlantic States. The moths, the entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture report, were laying their eggs during the first week of July and as it takes from three to four weeks for the caterpillars to mature, their presence should begin to be quite apparent about the last week in July to the first week of August.

Farmers should be on the alert to discover this pest in its younger stages, before it has reached a large size and has committed irreparable damage to growing crops, especially grasses and grains.

Spray.

When the army worm is discovered at work the infested spots should be sprayed immediately with a solution of powdered arsenate of lead, 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. If Paris green be used the spray should be composed as follows: Paris green, 1 pound; freshly slaked lime, 2 pounds; water, 50 gallons. The lime is necessary as a preventative of burning by the Paris green which is quite caustic when used on tender plants such as corn.

Poisoned Bran Bait.

When spraying is impracticable the poisoned bran bait is recommended. It is made as follows: Wheat bran, 50 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound, or white arsenic or powdered arsenate of lead, 2 pounds; low grade molasses, 3 to 4 quarts.

The bran and poison should be thoroughly mixed while dry and the molasses afterwards added, kneading and stirring the mass until it is easily broken into small bits. The addition of six finely chopped lemons has been found to add value to the bait in some cases. The poisoned bait should be scattered broadcast where the worms are at work or in their path or among them while they are on the march.

Ditching.

When the army worms are moving together in a mass they may be halted and destroyed by plowing out or digging a narrow ditch with steep sides directly across their path. The worms fall into this ditch in large numbers and may be crushed readily by dragging a log or chunk of wood back and forth through the ditch.

Arsenate or Paris Green on Hand.

All farmers should keep on hand a few pounds of one of the standard insecticides such as arsenate of lead or Paris green because of the fact that the delay of a few hours, usually necessary in order to procure insecticides in an emergency, enables the army worm to do irreparable damage to crops. The insecticides mentioned above will not spoil if kept in a dry condition in covered containers. Farmers' Bulletin No. 731 contains a full account of the army worm and may be secured free of charge upon application to the secretary of agriculture.



KYSERIKE.

Kyserike, July 17.—Miss Susie A. Pratt entertained a number of her young friends on Wednesday evening.

Ernest LeFever visited friends at Accord on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Simon Sutherland visited friends at Stone Ridge on Tuesday.

Miss Marion Baker of Greenwich, Conn., is spending a few days with Miss Susie A. Pratt.

Golden Lyons has employment with Robert Hines.

William Pine spent Friday at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Steen spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. William Pratt.

Alfred Lounsbery is helping Robert Hines in harvest.

S. H. Lounsbery of Stone Ridge is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs Asaph Quick.

Ernest LeFever, who is employed at Shaft No. 1, had the misfortune to sprain his ankle one day the past week.

Miss Susie Pratt left this place on Saturday for Ellenville where she expects to spend the summer.

Arthur Depuy spent Sunday at Ellenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hines visited friends at Cottekill on Sunday.

Mrs. DeWitt Steen, Susie A. Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. William Pratt spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Stokes and son, Harold, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis spent Sunday with Mrs. Charles Pratt at Lomontville.

Mrs. Stephen Woods has returned to Kingston after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Christiana.

U-Boat Opens Dye Plant.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 18.—Departments of their plants which have been closed for six months are being opened today by Pittsburgh dyers. Part of the dye cargo of the Deutschland was consigned here.

Record as Water Consumer.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Martins Ferry, O., July 18.—In one day this city used 6,000,000 gallons of water. The town has a population of 12,000. Washing clothes and the heat wave are blamed.

More Than Half in New York.

A total of 85,785 chauffeurs are registered in this state up to the present time. Of the number 53,977 are doing business in New York city.

Choose Your Own Plan.

He who lets the world choose his path of life for him has no need of any other faculty than the apelike one of imitation. He who chooses his own plan for himself employs all his faculties.—John Stuart Mill.

KINGSTON BEER IN THE WEST

The following letter is a tribute to the growing popularity of one of our home products:

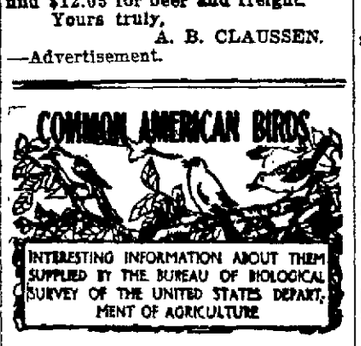
Clausen Catering Co.,
26 Broadway Circle,
Oklahoma City,
U. S. A.
May 24th, 1916.

Geo. Hauck & Sons Brewing Co.,
Kingston, N. Y.

Please ship us via Rock Island R. R., 1 bbl. pints half Bock and half Red Monogram. Enclosed please find $12.05 for beer and freight.

Yours truly,
A. B. CLAUSSEN.

—Advertisement.



BARN OWL
(Aluco pratincola)



Length, about seventeen... Facial disk not circular as in... er owls; plumage above, pale... beneath, varying from silky... pale bright tawny.

Range: Resident in Mexico, in southern United States, and north... New York, Ohio, Nebraska, and California.

Habits and economic status: The barn owl, often called monkey-faced owl, is one of the most beneficial of the birds of prey, since it feeds almost exclusively on small mammals that injure farm produce, nursery, and orchard stock. It hunts principally in the open and consequently secures such mammals as pocket gophers, field mice, common rats, house mice, harvest mice, kangaroo rats, and cotton rats. It occasionally captures a few birds and insects At least a half bushel of the remains of pocket gophers have been found in the nesting cavity of a pair of these birds. Remembering that a gopher has ... known in a short time to girdle ... apricot trees worth $100 it is ... overestimate the value of the ... of a pair of barn owls. One thousand two hundred and forty-seven pellets of the barn owl collected from the Smithsonian towers contained 3,100 skulls, of which 3,004, or 97 per cent, were mammals; 92, or 3 per cent, of birds; and 4 were of frogs. The bulk consisted of 1,987 field mice, 656 house mice, and 210 common rats. The birds eaten were mainly sparrows and blackbirds. This valuable owl should be rigidly protected throughout the entire range.

MASON'S BUILDING MATERIAL

Sewer Pipe and Flues

BEAVER BOARD

Slate Surfaced Roofing

RICHARD TAPPEN

Greenkill Ave. and Sterling St.

ADVERTISERS ESTIMATE THE VALUE BY THE CIRCULATION.

And The Freeman has a circulation double that of all other Kingston dailies combined.

THE ULSTER & DELAWARE RAILROAD

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 25, 1916.

Trains are due to leave this city as follows:

Kingston Point, †2:15 p. m.
Rondout Sta., †6:25, s7:00 a. m.
Union Sta., †7:00, s7:30 a. m.; *2:10, *2:18, †2:40, †4:00, †6:40 p. m.

Trains are due to arrive as follows:

Union Sta., †8:50, †11:35 a. m.; †1:05, †1:15, s4:55, *5:15, †7:19, †7:28, s8:45 p. m.
Rondout Sta., †11:55 a. m.; †7:40, †7:45 p. m.
Kingston Point, †12:00 noon.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent.

W. H. CONNELLY, M.D.

Physician, Surgeon and Specialist. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
FAIR ST. KINGSTON, N. Y.
Office Hours—9:30 a. m. until 12 m.
Telephone 627-J.

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ELECTRO PLATING

In Gold, Silver or Nickel
Brass Plating, Bronzing, Lacquering, Japanning!

We make a specialty of ... and ... ing and ...

Prices R... ...R COU...

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Magnificent Steamers "Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany."

Daily Except Sunday

Down steamer leaves Kingston Point, 12.45 P.M. Returning, leaves New York, Desbrosses St., 8.00 A.M., West 22nd St., 8.00 A.M., West 129th St. 9.00 A.M., arriving at Kingston Point, 2.10 P.M.

Music Restaurant

Morning Boat for New York

Daily Except Sunday

Leaves Kingston, (Rondout) 7.00 A.M. Returning, Leaves Desbrosses St., 1.15 P.M., West 22nd St., 1.30 P.M., West 129th St., 1.50 P.M., arriving at Kingston, (Rondout) 7.45 P.M.

Delightful outing can be made to Bear Mountain Park on the morning boat

NEWBURGH, ALBANY ... LINE.

Daily except Sunday ... bound at 10:30 a. m. ...

Le... 9:00, 9... 12:15, 2:50, 4:25, ... p. m.

Leaves Rhine... 9:30, 10:00, 11:00 a. ... 12:30, 1:10, 1:45, 3:30, 4:05, 4:40, 5:15, ... 7:05 p. m.

On July 4 and September ... ferry will make the following extra trips:

Leaves Kingston.—7:30, 8:20 and 9:00 p. m.

Leaves Rhinecliff.—7:50, 8:40 and 9:33 p. m.

Kingston Savings Bank

378 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.
CHARTERED 1874.

OFFICERS
MYRON TELLER, President.
GEORGE BURGEVIN, }
V. B. VAN WAGONEN, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES TAPPEN, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. DE LAVERGNE, Assistant Treasurer.
HARRY ENSIGN, Accountant.
JAMES A. BETTS, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

James A. Betts, George Burgevin,
Zadoc P. Boice, Levan S. Winne,
Everett Fowler, D. N. Mathews,
John E. Kraft, Sam Bernstein.
Charles Tappen, A. D. Rose.
Myron Teller, Virgil B. Van Wagonen
John J. Campbell.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 3, 1916, and remaining in bank until January 1, 1917, will be credited with five (5) months' interest.

Interest will be paid on all sums from one dollar to three thousand dollars.

Accounts may be opened by mail for which a bank book will be forwarded on receipt of New York draft, certified check, postoffice or express money order.

Rooms for the convenience of ladies are a feature of the banking house.

Interest at the rate of ... was declared for six ... ne 30, 1916.

Savings

RONDOUT, N. ...

OFFICERS

J. B. DEBENEDICTIS, ... Pres.
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F. H. GRIFFITHS, ... Vice-Pres.
L. L. OSTERHOUDT, ... Sec'y
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TRUSTEES:

John D. Schoonmaker, R. Coykendall,
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Wesley D. Hale, T. C. Coykendall,
J. H. Derrenbacher, F. H. Griffiths,
J. Graham Rose, Nicholas Smith,
L. L. Osterhoudt.

Interest will be paid on all sums from $1 to $3,000.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared for six months ending June 30th, 1916.

Interest credited semi-annually, January and July.

Deposits withdrawn before January 1 and July will not be entitled to interest.

Deposits commence to draw interest from the first of each month.

All deposits made on or before the 10th day of January and July draw interest from the first days of those months.

Banking hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.



Enjoy Your Meals in Cool Comfort

No meal can really be enjoyed if you are hot and uncomfortable. All the cooling dishes you can prepare will have little effect if the dining room is sweltering with the summer's heat.

Cool Your Dining Room and Kitchen With an Electric Fan

Consider also the one who prepares the meals in the overheated kitchen. An electric fan will make a world of difference at very little cost. The cost is really so slight that no home can afford to be without one.

PRICES $5.95 to $16.00

KINGSTON GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

611 BROADWAY

THE VERY BEST QUALITY FOODS

Telephone Your Order Early—Delivery Free

MEATS---GROCERIES---FRUITS---VEGETABLES

New Potatoes Lower Again

NEW POTATOES, bu. $1.10, pk. 29c

Mohican Creamery Butter Lb. 33c

THE MOHICAN COMPANY

Fancy Fresh Eggs Doz. 29c

AK, lb. 14c
n Shoulder

Fores Genuine 1916 Spring LAMB LB. 12½c

bChops 14c
lder, Genuine Spring

ops, lb. 20c | Salt Pork, lb. - 12½c

Roast, lb 22c
20c, 22c, 24c
t, lb. 18c, 20c
16c, 18c
11c

Rib Lamb Chops, lb 25c
Hamburgh, lb 16c, 18c
Sliced Bacon, lb. 26c, 28c
Frankfurters, lb 20c
Pigs Feet, lb 10c

ra Round, lb. . 24c-26c
ra Sirloin, lb. . 26c-28c
terhouse, lb. 28-30c

Pork Loins, lb... 19c

Bacon, piece - 20c

Chops, lb. 22c

Am...
Beets, bch...
Red or Black K...

Fresh Fish to ...

Sunbeam Grape Juice, bot..... 19c
Mohican Flour, 1-8 bbl. sack..... 84c
Boneless Herring, lb..... 15c

Clothes Pins, hundred..12c | Ivory Soap, 10...

STREET GOSSIP ABOUT TOWN

"Well, I see by The Freeman that Attorney General Woodbury has handed down a decision that the cities of the state must insure employes under the workmen's compensation law," said the friend to the street corner politician.

"That applies to all employes who are engaged in the hazardous employments enumerated in the law," replied the politician.

"Hazardous employments?" queried the friend, "just what do you mean by that?"

"I must confess that I have not read the law, and so can not say definitely," replied the politician. He continued, "I should think, however, that Billy Pratt, the engineer in charge of the city steam roller, would come under that head."

"How is that?" asked the friend.

"Well, you never can tell when the roller is liable to run away and the engineer might be 'pulled' for exceeding the speed limit. Or again the steering gear is liable to go wrong and the roller might plunge into the gutter hurling Billy out."

"Then again there is Fred Sahloff, the genial secretary of the board of health. He must surely come under the head of hazardous employment, for doesn't he have to attend the monthly midnight sessions of the health board, and these hot summer nights with hot air without and hot air within the meeting room, he is liable to lose considerable flesh, and become pale and frail. Why I would not be surprised if he lost several pounds every meeting night, and that it takes him until the next meeting to recuperate."

"But then it is just as hard on the reporters who attend the session, is it not?" retored the friend.

"Yes, I agree with you," replied the politician, "but you must remember that they are trained to combat the effects of hot air."

"But then there is a class of city employes surely under the head of hazardous employment" said the politcian after he had paused for breath "and that is the members of the street force. It has always proved one of the great problems of the world as to why a street sweeper invariably sweeps against the wind. To guard the white wings against infection from germs while sweeping I should think it would be a fine idea to equip them with the gas masks used by the soldiers in Europe. Either that or have Commissioner Dederick of the board of public works instruct them how not to sweep against the wind while at work."

"Speaking of hazardous employments, however, did you hear about the infantile paralysis party held a short time ago?" asked the street corner politician.

"No, what was there to that?" asked the friend.

"Well, to go back to the beginning I met a friend the other night on a street car, and he told me that he thought there was a case of measles on a certain street. Well the health board was notified and an investigation found such to be the case and a quarantine sign was tacked on the building.

"After the quarantine period was up the inspector went to take down the sign ,and found that the family had left for southern points on a visit before the time was up.

"Then this epidemic of infantile paralysis came up, and one of the suspected cases was the family in question, and it is claimed steps were taken to quarantine the house"

"That was a good move" approved the friend.

"Yes, but the way the story is told it developed that the family gave an exclusive party to a few friends, before it had been definitely settled whether the case was one of the dread disease or not."

"I hope none of my friends attended the party" interrupted the friend.

"Another good yarn I heard today" said the politician " was that of a six year old boy who ran into his home vomiting the other day. The parents jumped to the conclusion that he had infantile paralysis, and summoned a physician who examined the lad and found that the boy's stomach had been upset, but otherwise he was all right."

Later the father of the boy while talking with a friend about the matter was surprised to learn that the lad had been seen smoking one of the large black cigars commonly used by the father when he enjoyed a smoke.

"And I paid to have a doctor ex- the boy when his sickness was ...galing a smoke on the ...e father sadly.

...f Day.

'16 and '61

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

Neil Appleton, a young American who had been to the pan-European war and had been discharged as unfit for service on account of wounds, returned to his home in Maine with a Belgian bride. Appleton was the grandson of a G. A. R. man, and young '16 was swapping stories with old '61.

"The only difference between you and me, grandfather," said Neil, "is that in my case the 1 comes before the 6, while in yours the 6 is before the 1. Come; tell us another yarn about fighting in Virginia."

"There's only one yarn I haven't told you," said the old man, "and that I don't like to tell. It has been a sad memory for me for more than fifty years."

All insisted on hearing the story, and the old man continued: "I'll not make much of a yarn out of it. I'll cut it short. As you know, I was on scouting service during the peninsular campaign. One day I was resting on neutral ground. I was on a hillside from where I could look down on a road running between McClellan's and General Lee's armies. While I was looking down on this road I saw a man on horseback riding in the direction of the Confederates. It struck me that he had been in our lines and was going toward the Confederate lines. Being out for information myself, I was ready to suspect any one else of doing the same thing. He stopped at a house near the road, and a woman and a girl came out to greet him. By this I felt confident that he was a Confederate, for the woman embraced him in a way that told me he was her son. I couldn't hear what they were talking about, but I knew she was trying to persuade the young man to go in and get a rest or something to eat. He demurred for some time, then yielded to her. That yielding cost him his life.

"I reckon he had been to our lines for information and was carrying it to the Confederates. Mounting my horse I rode down to a lower eminence farther northward toward Richmond, where I could see the house he was in much more plainly and waited for him to come out to ride on. I didn't have to wait long. He soon appeared, his mother on one side of him and the girl on the other. He kissed his mother and then the girl, and I knew by that second kiss that they were lovers. It wasn't like the other at all. Then he rode on toward me, looking back and throwing kisses with his fingers.

"I was posted beside the road behind thick bushes. As soon as he came within pistol range I called out:

"'Halt! Hands up!'

"He knew he was covered by some one he couldn't see and obeyed the order, though he told me afterward that if he could have seen me he would have opened fire instead. I disarmed him ... drove him before me to one of our outposts, where he was searched and information of the utmost importance was found on him. He turned out to be a Confederate soldier and, being in citizen's dress, fulfilled all the conditions of a spy.

"Well, he was tried by drumhead court martial and sentenced to be hanged. Before he was executed he wrote a letter to his mother and one to his sweetheart. I was ordered to deliver them. I'd rather have been hanged myself than obey the order. But I had no choice. Besides, some one must take the letters, and I had to do it because I knew the location of the house.

"I carried also the news that the son and lover had been executed for a spy. Don't ask me to describe the delivery of this news and the letters, for it breaks me up even to this day. This is the last time I shall tell the story."

Young Appleton and his bride looked at each other at the conclusion of the narrative, then suddenly were locked in each other's arms. There was a story between them similar to the one that had been told, but which had resulted differently. Appleton, having relished scouting service, volunteered to go hunting for information in territory that had been conquered by the Germans. Within that territory was the home of the Belgian girl whom he later married and brought to America. Appleton had sought a place of rest and refreshment in the house, for he knew that any Belgian would harbor him. He was eating a supper prepared for him when a company of uhlans rode up to the house. Their commander dismounted and entered. Appleton had no time to evade the officer and, not being able to give an account of himself, was arrested. On his person were sketches of German works, and death stared him in the face. When he was taken away the girl followed, and when the uhlans went into a deserted house with their prisoner for the night she set fire to it. This gave Appleton a chance for his life. During the confusion when the uhlans awakened, encircled in flames, their prisoner, who was wide awake and prepared, got out into the darkness, was joined by his deliverer, and the ...disappeared together.

"...father," said the young man, "... of difference between a ...l to help him and one ... girl in your case ... was in dan- ...ery might ...an.

The Quality First Store

ROSE-GORMAN-ROSE, INC

"FORMERLY CARLS"

Just Keep Posted On These

You'll Find The Prices Generally Lower



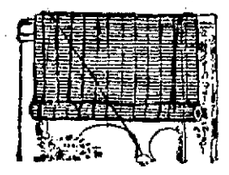
Summertime Needs From Our Basement

WINDOW SCREENS



18x33 inches 25c
22x33 inches 29c
24x33 inches 29c
24x37 inches 35c
28x37 inches 39c
30x37 inches 45c

PORCH SCREENS



Natural outside bark, ropes and pulleys.
4x8 were 79c now 65c
5x8 were 98c now 79c
6x8 were $1.19 now 98c
8x8 were $1.49 now ... $1.19
10x8 were $1.89 now ... $1.59

STONE POTS



In every size—Just the thing to preserve eggs.

Special
5 Gallon 45c
10 Gallon 90c

Salt and the Romans.

Spilling of salt is a superstition still current among us. It is derived from the ancient Romans, who used salt in their sacrifices and regarded it as sacred to the penates. To spill it carelessly was to incur the displeasure of these household divinities. After accidentally spilling salt the ancient Roman was wont to throw some over the left shoulder—the shoulder of ill omen—thereby hoping to call away from his neighbor the wrath of the Deity and turn it upon himself.

Loggerheads.

The giant turtles which are found along the Atlantic coast and frequently in southern waters in great numbers are known as loggerheads. They commonly attain a weight of 1,600 pounds. A duck as large as our goose, which is native of the shores of Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland isles, is also called loggerhead, from its seeming stupidity and helplessness. In the West Indies this name is also given to two or three sorts of fly catchers.

BATH BEACH

GOOD TIDE ALL AFTERNOON

ONE ADMISSION

Including dressing room and checking.

15 CENTS

Best of order. Officer in attendance.



...DITS ON WAY TO JOIN VILLA. ©INTERN SERVICE

MEXICAN BANDITS FLOCK TO VILLA.

...ge group of Mexican bandits on their way to join Pancho Villa to help him keep his ... the American soldiers within thirty days. From all corners of Mexico similar ... gathered.



DOINGS OF THE VAN LOONS—It's Lucky That There Is Any Baggage to Identify

BY F. LEIPZIGER

WAKE UP! Step lively! Put vigor and vim into your fagged-out body by drinking moderately

BARMANN'S

Half Stock Ale

It quenches thirst, comforts parched throats and is a fine, nourishing, wholesome summer or winter beverage.

Half Stock is "different." Try it and see.

PETER BARMANN

BREWERY 'PHONE 66 KINGSTON



THE RENT MONEY

you paid out in past years had been placed into a home of your own, with instalment payments where the outlay would have meant no greater hardship you would be practically independent today and the foundation of your fortune would have been substantially laid. Our houses are well built and substantial in every sense.

A MID-SUMMER BARGAIN.

6-room cottage on W. O'Reilly St. with all modern improvements except heat and in excellent condition. Immediate possession. Price $2,500.

SHATEMUCK REALTY CO., Inc.

261 Fair Street, Kingston, N.Y.

Telephone 400.

Military and Civilian Relief

— OF THE —

Ulster County Red Cross

Many families of enlisted men are without food and money.

The Civilian Relief Committee is caring for them. Co. M boys in camp are in need of certain supplies and comforts.

The Military Relief Committee will buy them at once.

Contributions Are Needed Immediately War or No War

Send All Contributions to

JOSEPH M. SCHAEFFER (Treas.), State of N. Y. National Bank

or to

MRS. GEORGE CHANDLER AND MRS. FRANK MEAGHER Chairmen

CIVIL SERVICE EXAMINATION.

A civil service examination will be held by the Municipal Civil Service Commission of the city of Kingston, N. Y., for the position of inspector, water department, Friday evening, July 21, 1916, at seven (7) o'clock at the mayor's office, city hall, Kingston, N. Y.

Application blanks can be obtained from the secretary at No. 260 Fair street or at No. 56 Schufeldt street. Applications will be received up till the night of the examination.

1. Open competitive examination for the position of inspector water department. Salary seventy-five dollars per month.

2. Intending competitors must execute applications and file the same with the secretary of the commission at No 260 Fair street, Kingston, N. Y., on or before the evening of the examination.

3. Candidates must be citizens of the United States and residents of the city of Kingston, at least twenty-one years and not more than sixty years of age on the date of the examination.

4. The examination will be oral, and consist of questions concerning water meters, their mechanism, etc.

5. All applicants must appear before the commission on the date of the examination.

Dated July 12, 1916.

AUGUSTUS SHUFELDT, Secretary Municipal Civil Service Commission.

NOTICE.

The Ashokan National Bank, located at Brown's Station, in the state of New York, is closing its affairs. All noteholders and other creditors of the association are therefore hereby notified to present the notes and other claims for payment.

LITTLETON FITZGERALD, JR., Cashier.

Dated June 24th, 1916.

WARN FARMERS OF TRUE ARMY WORM

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—An unusual abundance of the moth of the true army worm in Maryland, Virginia and the District of Columbia indicates the possibility of an impending outbreak of this destructive pest in the Atlantic States. The moths, the entomologists of the U. S. Department of Agriculture report, were laying their eggs during the first week of July and as it takes from three to four weeks for the caterpillars to mature, their presence should begin to be quite apparent about the last week in July to the first week of August.

Farmers should be on the alert to discover this pest in its younger stages, before it has reached a large size and has committed irreparable damage to growing crops, especially grasses and grains.

Spray.

When the army worm is discovered at work the infested spots should be sprayed immediately with a solution of powdered arsenate of lead, 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water. If Paris green be used the spray should be composed as follows: Paris green, 1 pound; freshly slaked lime, 2 pounds; water, 50 gallons. The lime is necessary as a preventative of burning by the Paris green which is quite caustic when used on tender plants such as corn.

Poisoned Bran Bait.

When spraying is impracticable the poisoned bran bait is recommended. It is made as follows: Wheat bran, 50 pounds; Paris green, 1 pound, or white arsenic or powdered arsenate of lead, 2 pounds; low grade molasses, 3 to 4 quarts.

The bran and poison should be thoroughly mixed while dry and the molasses afterwards added, kneading and stirring the mass until it is easily broken into small bits. The addition of six finely chopped lemons has been found to add value to the bait in some cases. The poisoned bait should be scattered broadcast where the worms are at work or in their path or among them while they are on the march.

Ditching.

When the army worms are moving together in a mass they may be halted and destroyed by plowing out or digging a narrow ditch with steep sides directly across their path. The worms fall into this ditch in large numbers and may be crushed readily by dragging a log or chunk of wood back and forth through the ditch.

Arsenate or Paris Green on Hand.

All farmers should keep on hand a few pounds of one of the standard insecticides such as arsenate of lead or Paris green because of the fact that the delay of a few hours, usually necessary in order to procure insecticides in an emergency, enables the army worm to do irreparable damage to crops. The insecticides mentioned above will not spoil if kept in a dry condition in covered containers. Farmers' Bulletin No. 731 contains a full account of the army worm and may be secured free of charge upon application to the secretary of agriculture.



KYSERIKE.

Kyserike, July 17.—Miss Susie A. Pratt entertained a number of her young friends on Wednesday evening.

Ernest LeFever visited friends at Accord on Sunday evening.

Mrs. Simon Sutherland visited friends at Stone Ridge on Tuesday.

Miss Marion Baker of Greenwich, Conn., is spending a few days with Miss Susie A. Pratt.

Golden Lyons has employment with Robert Hines.

William Pine spent Friday at Kingston.

Mr. and Mrs. Stanley Steen spent Monday evening with Mr. and Mrs. William Pratt.

Alfred Lounsbery is helping Robert Hines in harvest.

S. H. Lounsbery of Stone Ridge is spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. Asaph Quick.

Ernest LeFever, who is employed at Shaft No. 1, had the misfortune to sprain his ankle one day the past week.

Miss Susie Pratt left this place on Saturday for Ellenville where she expects to spend the summer.

Arthur Depuy spent Sunday at Ellenville.

Mr. and Mrs. Robert Hines visited friends at Cottekill on Sunday.

Mrs. DeWitt Steen, Susie A. Pratt and Mr. and Mrs. William Pratt spent Friday with Mr. and Mrs. Joseph Pratt.

Mr. and Mrs. Claude Stokes and son, Harold, and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Davis spent Sunday with Mrs. Charles Pratt at Lomontville.

Mrs. Stephen Woods has returned to Kingston after spending a few days with Mr. and Mrs. L. D. Christiana.

U-Boat Opens Dye Plant.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Pittsburgh, Pa., July 18.—Departments of their plants which have been closed for six months are being opened today by Pittsburgh dyers. Part of the dye cargo of the Deutschland was consigned here.

Record as Water Consumer.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Martins Ferry, O., July 18.—In one day this city used 6,000,000 gallons of water. The town has a population of 12,000. Washing clothes and the heat wave are blamed.

More Than Half in New York.

A total of 85,785 chauffeurs are registered in this state up to the present time. Of the number 58,977 are doing business in New York city.

Choose Your Own Plan.

He who lets the world choose his path of life for him has no need of any other faculty than the apelike one of imitation. He who chooses his own plan for himself employs all his faculties.—John Stuart Mill.

KINGSTON BEER IN THE WEST

The following letter is a tribute to the growing popularity of one of our home products:

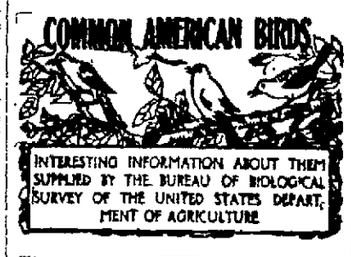
Clausen Catering Co.,
26 Broadway Circle,
Oklahoma City,
U. S. A.
May 24th, 1916.

Geo. Hauck & Sons Brewing Co.,
Kingston, N. Y.

Please ship us via Rock Island R. R., 1 bbl. pints half Bock and half Red Monogram. Enclosed please find $12.05 for beer and freight.

Yours truly,
A. B. CLAUSSEN.

—Advertisement.



BARN OWL

(Aluco pratincola)



Length, about seventeen inches. Facial disk not circular as in our other owls; plumage above, pale yellow; beneath, varying from silky white to pale bright tawny.

Range: Resident in Mexico, in the southern United States, and north to New York, Ohio, Nebraska, and California.

Habits and economic status: The barn owl, often called monkey-faced owl, is one of the most beneficial of the birds of prey, since it feeds almost exclusively on small mammals that injure farm produce, nursery, and orchard stock. It hunts principally in the open and consequently secures such mammals as pocket gophers, field mice, common rats, house mice, harvest mice, kangaroo rats, and cotton rats. It occasionally captures a few birds and insects. At least a half bushel of the remains of pocket gophers have been found in the nesting cavity of a pair of these birds. Remembering that a gopher has been known in a short time to girdle seven apricot trees worth $100 it is hard to overestimate the value of the service of a pair of barn owls. One thousand two hundred and forty-seven pellets of the barn owl collected from the Smithsonian towers contained 3,100 skulls, of which 3,044, or 97 per cent, were mammals; 92, or 3 per cent, of birds; and 4 were of frogs. The bulk consisted of 1,927 field mice, 656 house mice, and 210 common rats. The birds eaten were mainly sparrows and blackbirds. This valuable owl should be rigidly protected throughout the entire range.

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THE

ULSTER & DELAWARE

RAILROAD

TIME TABLE IN EFFECT JUNE 25, 1916.

Trains are due to leave this city as follows:

Kingston Point, †2:15 p. m.
Rondout Sta., †6:25, s7:00 a. m.
Union Sta., †7:00, s7:30 a. m.; *2:10, *2:18, †2:40, †4:00, †6:40 p. m.

Trains are due to arrive as follows:

Union Sta., †8:50, †11:35 a. m.; †1:05, †1:15, s4:55, *5:15, †7:19, †7:28, s8:45 p. m.
Rondout Sta., †11:55 a. m.; †7:40, †7:45 p. m.
Kingston Point, †12:00 noon.

* Daily. † Daily except Sunday. s Sunday only.

N. A. SIMS, General Passenger Agent.

W. H. CONNELLY, M.D.

Physician, Surgeon and Specialist. Eye, Ear, Nose and Throat.
FAIR ST. KINGSTON, N. Y.
Office Hours—9:30 a. m. until 12 m.
Telephone 627-J.

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In Gold, Silver or Nickel
Brass Plating, Bronzing, Lacquering, Japanning!

We make a specialty of Restoring Antiques, Repairing and Replating Silverware. Save labor by having the metal parts on your Auto Nickel-Plated.

Prices Reasonable Work Guaranteed

The W. G. Browne Manufacturing Co.

Phone 316-J
Kingston, — New York.

Central-Hudson STEAMBOAT COMPANY

SOUTH BOUND FOR NEW YORK.

Week days except Saturday at 5 p. m. Saturdays, 11 a. m. Sundays at 7 a. m. and 6 p. m.

NORTH BOUND FOR KINGSTON.

Week days Saturday's excepted from Pier 24 N. R. foot Franklin street at 4 p. m. West 129th street at 4:30 p. m. Saturday's at 1 p. m. West 129th street 1:30 p. m.

NEWBURGH, ALBANY AND TROY LINE.

Daily except Sundays. North bound at 10:30 a. m. South bound at 2:15 p. m.

Tel. 156 J. F. STEED, Agent.

TIME TABLE FERRYBOAT TRANSPORT

In effect Sunday, June 25, 1916.

Leaves Kingston.—6:30, 7:40, 9:00, 9:45, 10:30, 11:25 a. m. 12:15, 1:30, 2:05, 2:40, 3:15, 3:50, 4:25, 5:00, 5:35, 6:15, 6:50 p. m.

Leaves Rhinecliff.—7:15, 8:10, 9:30, 10:00, 11:05 a. m. 12 m. 12:30, 1:10, 1:45, 2:20, 2:55, 3:30, 4:05, 4:40, 5:15, 5:55, 6:30 7:05 p. m.

On July 4 and September 4, the ferry will make the following extra trips:

Leaves Kingston.—7:30, 8:20 and 9:00 p. m.

Leaves Rhinecliff.—7:50, 8:40 and 9:33 p m.

HUDSON RIVER DAY LINE

Magnificent Steamers "Washington Irving," "Hendrick Hudson," "Robert Fulton," and "Albany."

Daily Except Sunday

Down steamer leaves Kingston Point, 12.25 P. M. Returning leaves New York, Desbrosses St., 8.40 A.M., West 42nd St., 9.00 A.M., West 129th St. 9.30 A.M., arriving at Kingston Point, 5.10 P.M.

Music Restaurant

Morning Boat for New York

Daily Except Sunday

Leaves Kingston, (Rondout) 7.00 A.M. Returning, Leaves Desbrosses St., 1.45 P.M., West 42nd St., 2.00 P.M. West 129th St., 2.30 P.M., arriving at Kingston, (Rondout) 7.45 P.M.

Delightful outing can be made to Bear Mountain Park on the morning boat.

Kingston Savings Bank

373 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.
CHARTERED 1874.

OFFICERS
MYRON TELLER, President.
GEORGE BURGEVIN, V. B. VAN WAGONEN, Vice-Presidents.
CHARLES TAPPEN, Treasurer.
CHARLES H. DE LAVERGNE, Assistant Treasurer.
HARRY ENSIGN, Accountant.
JAMES A. BETTS, Counsel.

TRUSTEES.

James A. Betts, George Burgevin, Zadoc P. Boice, Levan S. Winne, Everett Fowler, D. N. Mathews, John E. Kraft, Sam Bernstein, Charles Tappen, A. D. Rose, Myron Teller, Virgil B. Van Wagonen, John J. Campbell.

Deposits made on or before Aug. 3, 1916, and remaining in bank until January 1, 1917, will be credited with five (5) months' interest.

Interest will be paid on all sums from one dollar to three thousand dollars.

Accounts may be opened by mail for which a bank book will be forwarded on receipt of New York draft, certified check, postoffice or express money order.

Rooms for the convenience of ladies are a feature of the banking house.

Interest at the rate of 4% per annum was declared for six months ending June 30, 1916.

ULSTER COUNTY Savings Institution

Wall Street, Kingston, N. Y.
INCORPORATED 1869.

H. R. LOUGHRAN, President.
GEORGE W. WASHBURN, HARRY R. BRIGHAM, Vice-Presidents.
J. M. SCHAEFFER, Secretary.
JOHN B. ALLIGER, Treasurer.
JAMES J. O'CONNOR, Teller.
JOHN R. T. HALE, Bookkeeper.
PHILIP ELTING, Attorney.

TRUSTEES.

Harry R. Brigham, John B. Alliger, Howard Chipp, Philip Elting, George Hutton, H. H. Loughran, G. D. B. Hasbrouck, J. M. Schaeffer, John L. McGrath, Charles S. Wood, O. F. Winne, For the six months ending June 30th, 1916, interest will be credited July 1st, 1916, at 4 per cent per annum.

Interest not drawn will be added to the principal and draw interest.

Money deposited on or before Aug. 3rd and remaining in the bank until January 1st, 1917, will be credited with five (5) months' interest.

Women and children under age have by law the control of their own saving bank accounts.

Persons living out of the city may send money by bank draft, check, postoffice order or express, and deposit book will be returned by mail. ALL BUSINESS STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

THE RONDOUT Savings Bank

RONDOUT, N. Y.

OFFICERS:

J. B. DEBENNEACKER ..... President
F. C. COYKENDALL ..... 1st Vice-President
F. H. GRIFFITHS ..... 2nd Vice-President
L. L. OSTERHOUDT ..... Secretary
DALTON MURRAY ..... Bookkeeper

TRUSTEES:

John D. Schoonmaker, F. Stephen, Jr., F. H. Griffiths, Wesley D. Hale, J. B. Debenneacker, J. Graham Rose, B. Coykendall, John S. Thompson, F. C. Coykendall, H. H. Flemming, Nicholas Stock, L. L. Osterhoudt.

Interest will be paid on all sums from $5 to $3,000.

Interest at the rate of 4 per cent per annum was declared for six months ending June 30th, 1916.

Interest credited semi-annually, January and July.

Moneys withdrawn before January 1 and July will not be entitled to interest.

Deposits commence to draw interest from the first of each month.

All deposits made on or before the 10th day of January and July draw interest from the first days of those months.

Banking hours from 10 a. m. to 3 p. m. Saturdays 9 a. m. to 12 m.



Enjoy Your Meals in Cool Comfort

No meal can really be enjoyed if you are hot and uncomfortable. All the cooling dishes you can prepare will have little effect if the dining room is sweltering with the summer's heat.

Cool Your Dining Room and Kitchen With an Electric Fan

Consider also the one who prepares the meals in the overheated kitchen. An electric fan will make a world of difference at very little cost. The cost is really so slight that no home can afford to be without one.

PRICES $5.95 to $16.00

KINGSTON GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

611 BROADWAY

THE VERY BEST QUALITY FOODS

Telephone Your Order Early—Delivery Free

MEATS---GROCERIES---FRUITS---VEGETABLES

New Potatoes Lower Again

NEW POTATOES, bu. $1.10, pk. 29c

Mohican Creamery Butter Lb. 33c

THE MOHICAN COMPANY

Fancy Fresh Eggs Doz. 29c

STEAK, lb. 14c Cut From Shoulder

Fores Genuine 1916 Spring LAMB LB. 12½c

Lamb Chops 14c Cut From Shoulder, Genuine Spring

Pork Chops, lb. 20c | **Salt Pork, lb. - 12½c**

Steer Beef

Boneless Rump Roast, lb ... 22c
Rib Roast, lb. ... 20c, 22c, 24c
Fancy Chuck Roast, lb. 18c, 20c
Lean Pot Roast, lb ... 16c, 18c
Lean Plate Beef, lb ... 11c

Rib Lamb Chops, lb ... 25c
Hamburgh, lb ... 16c, 18c
Sliced Bacon, lb. 26c, 28c
Frankfurters, lb ... 20c
Pigs Feet, lb ... 10c

Steaks Extra Round, lb .. 24c-26c; Extra Sirloin, lb .. 26c-28c; Ex. Porterhouse, lb. 28-30c

Pork Loins, lb ... **19c**

Hams California, lb .. 16c; Regular, lb .... 20c; Skinned, lb 22c

Bacon, piece - 20c

Veal Chops, lb. 22c

MOHICAN LABEL

Chili Sauce, pt. bot 25c
Princess Coffee, lb 28c
Pure Jellies, jar 13c
Noodles, pkg 9c
Dried Beef, jar 10c
Queen Olives, bot 14c
Ammonia, bot 5c

MOHICAN WARRIOR HEAD

TEA, all kinds, lb. pkg 45c
1-2 lb. 23c 1-4 lb. 12c

Large Watermelons, ea. 45c
Georgia Peaches, qt ... 15c
Cantaloupes, 4 for 25c

Beets, bch ... 5c | Carrots, bch .. 5c | Wax Beans, qt .. 7c

Red or Black Raspberries, small basket 7½c

Fresh Fish to Arrive Wednesday A. M.

Sunbeam Grape Juice, bot 19c

Pompeian Olive Oil, Qt. 75c, pt. 39c, ½ pt. 20c

Mohican Flour, 1-8 bbl. sack 84c

Royal Seal Tomatoes, tin 12c

Boneless Herring, lb 15c

Royal Seal Corn, tin 10c

Clothes Pins, hundred .. 12c | Ivory Soap, 10 bars ... 45c

STREET GOSSIP ABOUT TOWN

"Well, I see by The Freeman that Attorney General Woodbury has handed down a decision that the cities of the state must insure employes under the workmen's compensation law," said the friend to the street corner politician.

"That applies to all employes who are engaged in the hazardous employments enumerated in the law," replied the politician.

"Hazardous employments?" queried the friend, "just what do you mean by that?"

"I must confess that I have not read the law, and so can not say definitely," replied the politician. He continued, "I should think, however, that Billy Pratt, the engineer in charge of the city steam roller, would come under that head."

"How is that?" asked the friend.

"Well, you never can tell when the roller is liable to run away and the engineer might be 'pulled' for exceeding the speed limit. Or again the steering gear is liable to go wrong and the roller might plunge into the gutter hurling Billy out."

"Then again there is Fred Sahloff, the genial secretary of the board of health. He must surely come under the head of hazardous employment, for doesn't he have to attend the monthly midnight sessions of the health board, and these hot summer nights with hot air without and hot air within the meeting room, he is liable to lose considerable flesh, and become pale and frail. Why I would not be surprised if he lost several pounds every meeting night, and that it takes him until the next meeting to recuperate."

"But then it is just as hard on the reporters who attend the session, is it not?" retored the friend.

"Yes, I agree with you," replied the politician, "but you must remember that they are trained to combat the effects of hot air."

"But then there is a class of city employes surely under the head of hazardous employment" said the politcian after he had paused for breath "and that is the members of the street force. It has always proved one of the great problems of the world as to why a street sweeper invariably sweeps against the wind. To guard the white wings against infection from germs while sweeping I should think it would be a fine idea to equip them with the gas masks used by the soldiers in Europe. Either that or have Commissioner Dederick of the board of public works instruct them how not to sweep against the wind while at work."

"Speaking of hazardous employments, however, did you hear about the infantile paralysis party held a short time ago?" asked the street corner politician.

"No, what was there to that?" asked the friend.

"Well to go back to the beginning I met a friend the other night on a street car, and he told me that he thought there was a case of measles on a certain street. Well the health board was notified and an investigation found such to be the case and a quarantine sign was tacked on the building.

"After the quarantine period was up the inspector went to take down the sign ,and found that the family had left for southern points on a visit before the time was up.

"Then this epidemic of infantile paralysis came up, and one of the suspected cases was the family in question, and it is claimed steps were taken to quarantine the house"

"That was a good move" approved the friend.

"Yes, but the way the story is told it developed that the family gave an exclusive party to a few friends, before it had been definitely settled whether the case was one of the dread disease or not."

"I hope none of my friends attended the party" interrupted the friend.

"Another good yarn I heard today" said the politician " was that of a six year old boy who ran into his home vomiting the other day. The parents jumped to the conclusion that he had infantile paralysis, and summoned a physician: who examined the lad and found that the boy's stomach had been upset, but otherwise he was all right."

Later the father of the boy while talking with a friend about the matter was surprised to learn that the lad had been seen smoking one of the large black cigars commonly used by the father when he enjoyed a smoke.

"And I paid to have a doctor examine the boy when his sickness was all due to stealing a smoke on the sly" remarked the father sadly.

Ask Armenian Relief Day.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—President Wilson was requested to designate an "Armenian Relief Day" for American citizens to contribute funds for the relief of Armenians in the belligerent countries of Europe by a concurrent resolution passed by the house today. The resolution already has passed the senate.

For Mr. Winston's Machine Shop

The Canfield Supply Co. has delivered to J. O. Winston at the Saugerties Farm a very handsome New Way Air Cooled Engine for running his machine shop. Mr. Winston is also using several of these engines on his work at Ashokan.

Comparatively Modern.

Many of the fruits and vegetables now eaten were almost unknown to our forefathers. Not until Henry VIII's time were raspberries, strawberries, or cherries grown in England.

'16 and '61

By ESTHER VANDEVEER

Neil Appleton, a young American who had been to the pan-European war and had been discharged as unfit for service on account of wounds, returned to his home in Maine with a Belgian bride. Appleton was the grandson of a G. A. R. man, and young '16 was swapping stories with old '61.

"The only difference between you and me, grandfather," said Neil, "is that in my case the 1 comes before the 6, while in yours the 6 is before the 1. Come; tell me another yarn about fighting in Virginia."

"There's only one yarn I haven't told you," said the old man, "and that I don't like to tell. It has been a sad memory for me for more than fifty years."

All insisted on hearing the story, and the old man continued: "I'll not make much of a yarn out of it. I'll cut it short. As you know, I was on scouting service during the peninsular campaign. One day I was resting on neutral ground. I was on a hillside from where I could look down on a road running between McClellan's and General Lee's armies. While I was looking down on this road I saw a man on horseback riding in the direction of the Confederates. It struck me that he had been in our lines and was going toward the Confederate lines. Being out for information myself, I was ready to suspect any one else of doing the same thing. He stopped at a house near the road, and a woman and a girl came out to greet him. By this I felt confident that he was a Confederate, for the woman embraced him in a way that told me he was her son. I couldn't hear what they were talking about, but I knew she was trying to persuade the young man to go in and get a rest or something to eat. He demurred for some time, then yielded to her. That yielding cost him his life.

"I reckon he had been to our lines for information and was carrying it to the Confederates. Mounting my horse I rode down to a lower eminence farther northward toward Richmond, where I could see the house he was in much more plainly and waited for him to come out to ride on. I didn't have to wait long. He soon appeared, his mother on one side of him and the girl on the other. He kissed his mother and then the girl, and I knew by that second kiss that they were lovers. It wasn't like the other at all. Then he rode on toward me, looking back and throwing kisses with his fingers.

"I was posted beside the road behind thick bushes. As soon as he came within pistol range I called out:

"'Halt! Hands up!'

"He knew he was covered by some one he couldn't see and obeyed the order, though he told me afterward that if he could have seen me he would have opened fire instead. I disarmed him and drove him before me to one of our outposts, where he was searched and information of the utmost importance was found on him. He turned out to be a Confederate soldier and, being in citizen's dress, fulfilled all the conditions of a spy.

"Well, he was tried by drumhead court martial and sentenced to be hanged. Before he was executed he wrote a letter to his mother and one to his sweetheart. I was ordered to deliver them. I'd rather have been hanged myself than obey the order. But I had no choice. Besides, some one must take the letters, and I had to do it because I knew the location of the house.

"I carried also the news that the son and lover had been executed for a spy. Don't ask me to describe the delivery of this news and the letters, for it breaks me up even to this day. This is the last time I shall tell the story."

Young Appleton and his bride looked at each other at the conclusion of the narrative, then suddenly were locked in each other's arms. There was a story between them similar to the one that had been told, but which had resulted differently. Appleton, having relished scouting service, volunteered to go hunting for information in territory that had been conquered by the Germans. Within that territory was the home of the Belgian girl whom he later married and brought to America. Appleton had sought a place of rest and refreshment in the house, for he knew that any Belgian would harbor him. He was eating a supper prepared for him when a company of uhlans rode up to the house. Their commander dismounted and entered. Appleton had no time to evade the officer and, not being able to give an account of himself, was arrested. On his person were sketches of German works, and death stared him in the face. When he was taken away the girl followed, and when the uhlans went into a deserted house with their prisoner for the night she set fire to it. This gave Appleton a chance for his life. During the confusion when the uhlans awakened, encircled in flames, their prisoner, who was wide awake and prepared, got out into the darkness, was joined by his deliverer, and the two disappeared together.

"Grandfather," said the young man, "there's a lot of difference between a man having a girl to help him and one who hasn't. If the girl in your case had known that her lover was in danger of being taken your story might have ended differently."

"I wish she had," said the old man. "I wouldn't have been loaded with the remembrance of the tragedy I had caused."

"You did only your duty."

He Knew How It Felt.

The Teacher—"So Delilah cut Samson's hair and all his strength went out of him. Now, when did Samson's strength go out of him? You may answer, Willie." Willie—"I guess it was when he seen hisself in th' glass."—Cleveland Plain Dealer.

The Quality First Store

ROSE-GORMAN-ROSE, INC

"FORMERLY CARLS"

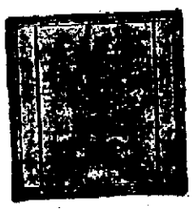
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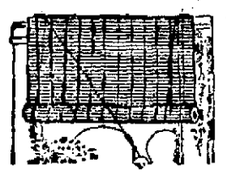
Summertime Needs From Our Basement

WINDOW SCREENS



18x33 inches 25c
22x33 inches 29c
24x33 inches 29c
24x37 inches 35c
28x37 inches 39c
30x37 inches 45c

PORCH SCREENS



Natural outside bark, ropes and pulleys.

4x8 were 79c now 65c
5x8 were 98c now 79c
6x8 were $1.19 now 98c
8x8 were $1.49 now ... $1.19
10x8 were $1.89 now ... $1.59

STONE POTS



In every size—Just the thing to preserve eggs.

Special

5 Gallon 45c
10 Gallon 90c

Salt and the Romans.

Spilling of salt is a superstition still current among us. It is derived from the ancient Romans, who used salt in their sacrifices and regarded it as sacred to the penates. To spill it carelessly was to incur the displeasure of these household divinities. After accidentally spilling salt the ancient Roman was wont to throw some over the left shoulder—the shoulder of ill omen—thereby hoping to call away from his neighbor the wrath of the Deity and turn it upon himself.

Loggerheads.

The giant turtles which are found along the Atlantic coast and frequently in southern waters in great numbers are known as loggerheads. They commonly attain a weight of 1,600 pounds. A duck as large as our goose, which is native of the shores of Tierra del Fuego and the Falkland isles, is also called loggerhead, from its seeming stupidity and helplessness. In the West Indies this name is also given to two or three sorts of fly catchers.

BATH BEACH

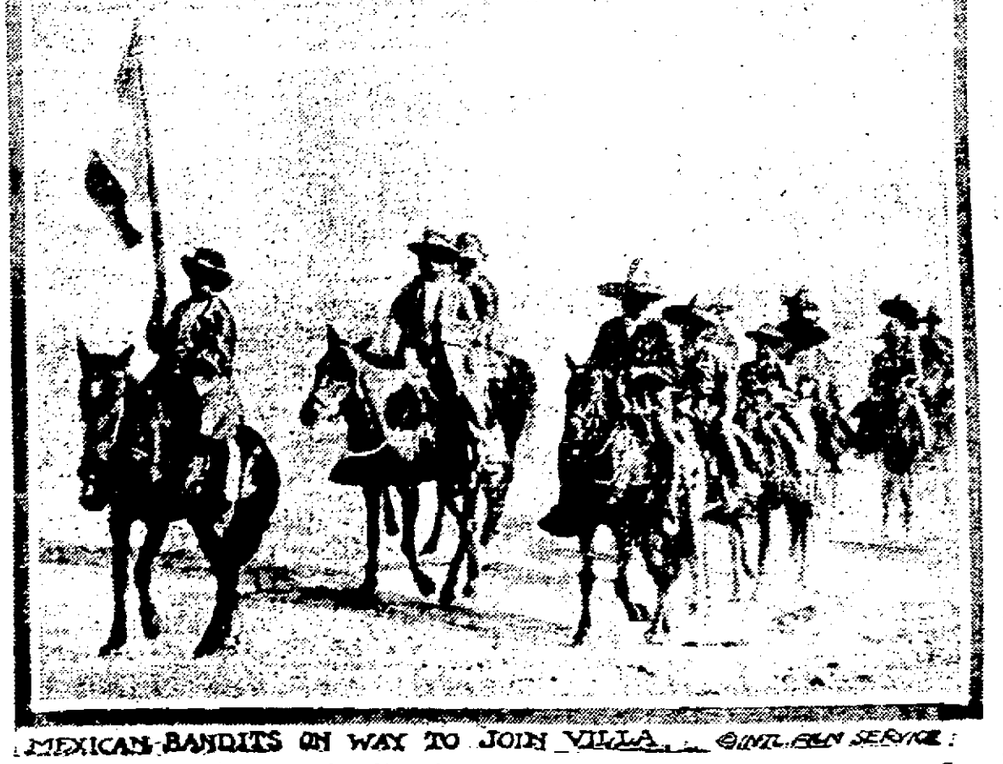
GOOD TIDE ALL AFTERNOON

ONE ADMISSION

Including dressing room and checking.

15 CENTS

Best of order. Officer in attendance.



MEXICAN BANDITS ON WAY TO JOIN VILLA ... CENTRAL NEWS SERVICE

MEXICAN BANDITS FLOCK TO VILLA.

This picture shows a group of Mexican bandits on their way to join Pancho Villa to help him keep his boast to the effect that he will be dictator of Mexico within thirty days. From all corners of Mexico similar bands are moving to join the famous bandit leader.

Kingston Daily Freeman.

TERMS:

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Two Cents Per Week.

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ASSOCIATION NATIONAL ADVERTISERS
New Stock Exchange Building, Philadelphia

KINGSTON, N. Y., JULY 18, 1916.

Only commendation can be found for the Canadian chaplain who used his fists on the officer of a supply depot who refused to furnish food for Canadian soldiers who had been in the trenches without food for forty-eight hours, without "orders" to issue the food. The only unfortunate part of the affair is that the chaplain, who has been promoted to be a lieutenant colonel, was compelled to confine his fistic efforts to the officer in question. Some one else deserved punishment also. The State of New York and the United States Government annually appropriate money for the purchase of military supplies. The supplies which have not been moth-eaten or otherwise spoiled are in storage somewhere, but red tape prevents them from being used for the purpose for which they were purchased. A handful of Mexican bandits holds the American government and its military forces at bay because mobilization of the extra National Guardsmen needed to augment the small regular military force of the nation disclosed the state of utter unpreparedness of the entire country. The food riots in cities where trains conveying New York Guardsmen to the Mexican frontier stopped furnish ample proof of unpreparedness, if further proof were needed after the disclosures attending the State mobilization. Even yet, needed supplies are being held up. The Guardsmen en route to the Mexican frontier who raided shops and fruit stores had been furnished with sufficient rations by some one in authority. That is, the rations had been accounted for, but they were not where the hungry Guardsmen could be served. After a while it will be in order to hold an official investigation, which will probably show that "somebody blundered." In actual warfare, blunders of the kind that have occurred would prove extremely costly. Most investigations result in the adoption of new legislation, new orders, new plans, all of which are correct on paper but inadequate and impractical in practice. The only investigation in many years which resulted in sweeping changes and thorough betterment was the insurance investigation conducted by Charles E. Hughes. The strong constructive policies of Hughes and the weak and shifting incapacity of the Wilson administration make a contrast which is not flattering to the President.

Dissatisfaction may be expected on the part of legislators and politicians who run counties and cities throughout the State over the ruling of Attorney General Woodbury that the State and every county, city, town and village must insure under the workmen's compensation act 411 employes engaged in the hazardous occupations enumerated under that statute. The Attorney General evidently does not find any sound basis for the argument advanced by opponents of the plan for insuring such employes that since the State is not engaged in business for pecuniary profit, its employes engaged in perilous employments do not come within the provisions of the law. That policy has been followed by counties and cities as well as smaller municipalities. The gist of the Attorney General's opinion is that such employes are specifically covered by an amendment to the compensation act. Common sense does not furnish any sound reason for discrimination between private employes and those engaged in public service. Too often are laws enacted which are aimed at the private employer because the legislator knows his district or the State at large will not be affected by the provisions of the bill. That is what happened with the workmen's compensation act. Legislators were willing to have private employers pay for what they believed the state, counties, cities, towns and villages in their corporate capacity would escape. All government is more or less in the hands of politicians who in their political capacity dislike to see public funds expended in a way which does not bring the political friendship of the beneficiary. In this case the beneficiaries are the employes, who should be thankful that they have jobs, and the insurance companies, which are of no practical political benefit. If lawmakers, big and little, were compelled to share the taxes and additional expenses they impose on others, there would be less foolish legislation.

The managers of several prominent coast resort hotels have issued a manifesto which shows that they are pretty angry at the newspapers for "hurting their business" by publishing the news of sharks killing bathers. "Keep it out of the paper" is a demand heard by every editor from morning to night. Somebody is always being injured or expects to be injured by publication of facts. If such protests were heeded to any considerable extent the newspapers would be so dull that no one would buy them. As a matter of fact, publishing truth rarely hurts an innocent person, while suppression thereof always gives full play to irresponsible rumor, but it is hard to make this idea penetrate the average skull.

LITTLE LAUGHS.

Wife—"I just can't find words to describe my new bathing suit." Hubby—"Then why not try some abbreviations?"—Judge.

Edith—"You haven't seen my engagement ring, have you?" Marie—"I don't know. Who is the man?"—Boston Transcript.

"I hear that Pilkins is engaged in literary work." "That's not so. All he is doing is writing a novel according to a publisher's prescription."—Life.

"Gee, I'd like a square meal just once." "What's the matter, aren't you getting enough to eat at home?" "No. You see, the doctor's put pa on a diet, and the rest of the family has to starve to keep pa out of temptation."—Detroit Free Press.

"I want to get an idea of how our friend's political prospects are coming along," said Senator Sorghum. "Well," replied his secretary, "here is the scrapbook. He has been saying some very interesting things." "I don't care so much about what he has been saying. With what people has he been taking luncheon?"—Washington Star.

Maybe.

Richard Harding Davis, who was accustomed to get $1,500 for each of his short stories, was lunching one day in Philadelphia with a writer of the pessimistic, realistic schools, so justly unpopular among magazine editors.

"Our magazines are all rotten," said the pessimistic realist. "I can write a short story in a day, but I'll be hanged if I can sell it in three months."

"Maybe, though, said Mr. Davis, "if you wrote your story in three months you'd be able to sell it in a day."

Skin Deep.

J. B. Duryea, a millionaire sportsman, said at a field dog trial at Letohatchee, Ala.:

"Beauty may be only skin deep in the case of human beings, but, in the case of dogs, beauty—or form—is the whole thing.

"An ugly dog is nothing. A chap once went to a dog dealer and said:

" 'I want to buy a dog about this high and this long. It's a kind of greyhound, but it isn't a greyhound, because it's fatter round the waist and its tail's thicker, and its nose is shorter and kind of turned up like a bulldog's, but, of course, it ain't a bulldog, but more like a hound though longer and lower, with a rougher coat and bandier legs. Do you keep such dogs?'

" 'No,' said the dealer. 'We drown 'em.' "—Washington Star.

How, Indeed.

They had quarreled and the minister had undertaken to act as peacemaker. In fact, that was only his duty when two of his flock were nursing hatred in their hearts for each other. "Now, Mr. Miggs," he said, "you remember that verse in the Bible, 'Let not the sun go down on your wrath;' you will not let it do so, will you?" "Yes—er-no," faltered Miggs. "But how am I to stop it?"—New York Globe.

TWENTY AND TEN YEARS AGO.

July 18, 1896.—Alfred Tanner of this city passed civil service examinaton of excise inspector.

General George H. Sharpe announced his intention of presenting a bronze statute of Patriotism to the One Hundred and Twentieth Regiment.

Thomas Oulton died in Port Ewen from injuries received in a runaway accident.

July 18, 1906.—Edward Beckett, a Civil War veteran, died at his home on Broadway.

Martin Mink of Port Ewen had narrow escape from drowning when he fell into an uncovered well.

PHOENICIA.

Phoenicia, July 18.—An auto accident occured on the Phoenicia bridge Sunday afternoon at 5 o'clock. A big car going out of the village on the Shandaken road, suddenly stopped on the bridge. A. Ryder of Shandaken who came immediately behind the big car, ran his car into the other with the result that Mr. Ryder's car was quite a little damaged, but not so that he could not go home without assistance.

Mrs. Sarah Elting of Philadelphia has been visiting old friends in Phoenicia. We were all very glad to see her looking so well.

Rev. and Mrs. E. Bohne-Echolt motored to Stamford last week to pay a visit to Rev. and Mrs. E. E. Hart.

H. Lee Breithaupt the funeral director, went to Pine Hill Friday, to bring B. Woolheater, a resident of Pine Hill. The services were conducted in the M. E. Church, Rev. N. D. T. Blakeney in charge.

E. and W. G. Breithaupt have just purchased a new Ford car for delivery purposes.

George Schoulderer of Poughkeepsie was a week end guest of Breithaupt's.

The Rev. E. Bohne-Echolt has received an invitation from Mrs. Helen Gould Shepard to attend the ministers' conference to be held in Roxbury, Mrs. Shepard's summer home, from July 24 to August 2.

There are quite a few summer boarders in our village, and we hope there will be more before very long. The wet summer seems to keep them away.

Mr. Hilsen the painter is very busy these days. He is painting Mr. Longyear's cottage on Church street this week.

Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Groo and their son from West Virginia, have been visiting Mr. and Mrs. Fred Groo.

Miss Mary Lord is visiting friends in Kingston.

Fred Gulnick, who is employed in New York city is home with his parents, during his vacation.

Mr. and Mrs. Gordon Yerry are spending the summer at their farm at Shandaken.

Shows the Country's Growth.

The report of the first census is contained in an octavo volume of 56 pages. Nowadays in a decade the census bureau issues 100 or more quarto volumes with more than 400,000 pages.



Comfortable Summer Clothing

Palm Beach Suits, $7.85

Made with Pinch Back or Plain Back, plain Palm Beach color or with speckled mixtures, so cool, so comfortable; also have others at $9.85.

Unlined Blue Serge Coats, $3.98

Blue serge coats, unlined, all wool, fast color; very cool and comfortable; all sizes.

Blue Flannel Sport Coats, $8.50

The coat that the young fellow is after; made from blue flannel; has the pinched back; is unlined, looks so pretty with the cream flannel pants.

Cream Flannel Pants, $4.85

Never sold so many cream flannels; we are selling an extra good quality at $4.85; other stores get $6.00 for same grade; also have a cream serge at $3.85.

Auto Dusters at $2.85

Auto dusters in tan or dark gray, $2.85; have other grades at $1.85 and $3.85.

Black Alpaca Coats, $2.85

The cool black alpaca coat we sell at $2.85; it's guaranteed fast color.

Gold Bond Straw Hats, $2.00

We show many different shapes in straws; the "gold bond" has the quality.

Sport Shirts, $1.00

Plain white, fancy with a fancy collar, fancy with a white collar, short sleeves; others at 50c and $1.50.

OSTRANDER & WOOLSEY

For years with Sam Bernstein & Co.

Head of Wall St., Next to Carls, Kingston, N. Y.

STRAW HATS HALF PRICE!

Panamas, Bankok and Leghorns ONE-THIRD OFF!

The Best Line of Hats at Cut Prices Ever Offered

C. S. WOOD

297 and 299 Wall St.

WALTER OSTRANDER—Who is He
The short, stout fellow, was for years with Sam Bernstein & Co.

IRA WOOLSEY—Who is He
The tall, smooth faced fellow, was for years with Sam Bernstein & Co.

OSTRANDER & WOOLSEY

Head of Wall St. Next to Carls Dept. Store Kingston, N. Y.



Copyright, 1916, ROBERTS-WICKS COMPANY

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Clean Up Sale of Men's Suits

This sale starts Saturday Morning, July 8. It includes men's and young men's suits.

Makers
- Roberts-Wicks Make
- Stein Bloch Make
- Michaels Stern Make
- Post Graduate Make
- Rochester Quality Make
- The B. B. Make

10.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 7.98
11.75 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 9.75
12.85 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 10.75
14.75 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 11.95
16.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 13.50
18.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 15.75
19.75 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 16.50
22.50 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 17.85
25.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 20.75
28.00 Men's and Young Men's Suits - 23.75

These suits include blue serges, fancy mixtures, many grays, browns, blacks and stripes, all styles of suits such as pinch backs, one, two or three button models and the plain staple cut.

BATHERS' BAGS

25c, 35c, 40c, 50c

BATHING CAPS

25c, 35c, 50c, 75c

McBRIDE'S PHARMACY 634 B'WAY

FORSYTH & DAVIS

307 Wall St. 'Phone 708

Stationery---

Odd lots of Crane's Writing Papers, etc., at reduced prices. Just the thing for the vacation.

Tennis, Porch Screens, Baseball Goods Eastman Kodaks and Supplies. Developing and printing orders filled promptly. All work guaranteed.

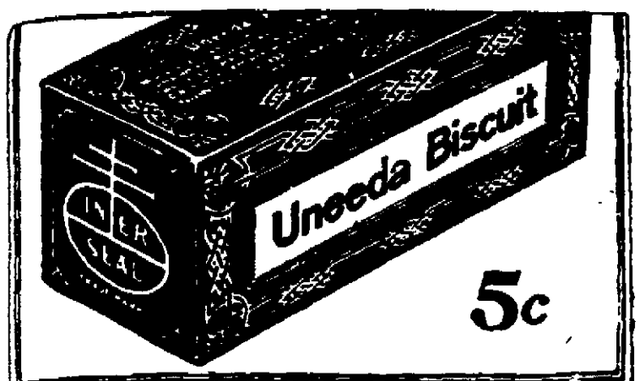
FORSYTH & DAVIS

307 Wall St. 'Phone 708

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Cooler Than Middle Atlantic Coast Resorts
For Your Vacation
8-Day Tours 42.50 & up
Including All Expenses—Steamer, Hotel and Side Trips.
All Outdoor Sports, Including
Golf, Tennis, Boating, Bathing, Cycling, Fishing.
S. S. "Bermudian"
Sails from N. Y., alternate Weds. & Sats.
For booklets apply to Quebec S. S. Co., 32 Broadway, New York, or any Ticket Agent.

CAMERA SUPPLY CO.
16-18 Strand and 28-37 Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y. Down Town.
Try a Fly Expression for Head

HOSE



WHEN lunch or supper seems a long time off and you're hungry, eat Uneeda Biscuit.

Just enough to satisfy—to keep you going till meal time—but so light and crisp and flaky that they won't spoil your appetite.

NATIONAL BISCUIT COMPANY



The Greatest Cut Price Sale on all Kinds of

WALL PAPER

The times are hard and everything is advancing in price as well as wall paper. This is your chance to get wall paper at almost what it costs to make it. All coloring in wall paper has advanced in price, but I placed my order for wall paper early, before the price advanced, and I am going to give you the benefit in this cut price sale. You all know C. B. Newell, the wall paper man, that he will do just as he agrees. I will give you the prices on the best imported oatmeal paper. 16 yards to a roll, 30 inches wide, 48 cents a roll. The best domestic oatmeal, 16 yards to a roll, 30 cents to 35 cents a roll; all cut out border to match, at prices way below the other fellow. We start the regular line of wall paper at 8 cents a double roll and border. By the roll to match, at the same price, I will say I will sell you wall paper at 25 per cent to 50 per cent less on a dollar than any other man in the city. All the latest styles. Call and get prices before buying elsewhere, and save money. We carry a larger line of wall paper Decorations ever shown in this city.

C. B. Newell

Drleea In Wall Paper, Mouldings, Paints, Muresco, Varnish, Stains, Wall Plaster and Groceries.

59-61 North Front Street

Phone No 1697-J **Kingston, N. Y.**

THIS BUNCH WILL CHEER PRESIDENT

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—More than 1,200 postmasters from all over the country are here today attending the session of the Convention of the National Association of Postmasters of the United States. The "business of postmastering" is being discussed from many angles.

The convention is facing many important postal problems because of changed conditions within the past two years and a large part of the three-day session is to be given to serious work.

The president of the convention, Postmaster Colin M. Selph of St. Louis, opened the convention at noon today. Postmaster General Burleson and Oliver P. Newman, chairman of the commissioners of the District of Columbia, delivered addresses.

President and Mrs. Wilson have invited the postmasters to attend a garden party to be given in their honor on the White House lawn on Friday afternoon. The President and Mrs. Wilson will be assisted in receiving the postmasters by the Postmaster General and Mrs. Burleson and other cabinet officers and their wives.

The postmasters will attend a banquet at the Raleigh Hotel Thursday evening. Among the guests at the banquet will be President Wilson, Vice President Marshall, Champ Clark, Speaker of the House of Representatives, Senator Bankhead, Chairman of the Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads of the Senate, and Representative John A. Moon, Chairman of the Committee on the Post Office and Post Roads of Representatives.

Postmaster C. H. Fortman, of Helena, Montana, will speak at the convention on "The Management of a Post Office and Where Credit is Due." A. Ross Read, Postmaster of Akron, Ohio, has for his subject, "The Mutual Relation of the Postmaster to the Government." Postmaster Emmett H. Howard, of Porter, Oklahoma, has for his subject, "Aiding Parcel Post by Post Office Lobby Farm Exhibits;" Alex Dienst, postmaster of Temple, Texas, "Handing Parcel Post in Small Cities;" Postmaster Joel C. Clore, Cincinnati, Ohio, "What is a Standard Route for a Letter Carrier?" D. F. Davenport, Americus, Georgia, "Motor Bural Routes," and Postmaster Merry, Perry, Oklahoma, will speak on "The Benefits to be Derived From the National Association.'" The following postmasters also will speak: Thornton, of Philadelphia, Weaver, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma, Burton, of Brooklyn; Postmaster Designate Hon. Dixon C. Williams, of Chicago; Murray, of Boston; Thornton, of Richmond; Swam of Baltimore; Engel, of Detroit; Warrum of Salt Lake City, Shultz of Milwaukee; Purdy of Minneapolis and Sullivan of Newport.

Trade bodies of Washington have arranged a boat trip for the visitors for Friday morning. This trip will include a visit to Mount Vernon, former home of George Washington.

THE KITCHEN CABINET

In order to love mankind, we must not expect too much of them. It is a rare gift to be able to choose and be satisfied.—Frank Crane.

USES FOR MARSHMALLOWS.



Marshmallows as a confection, dipped in peppermint fondant, are a delightful after-dinner mint. A marshmallow dropped in a cupful of hot cocoa at the children's parties will please them better than whipped cream, and is so easy to do.

A marshmallow placed on salted wafers, the small, round ones, and put into the oven to brown, makes most attractive marguerites.

Marshmallows cut in quarters with sharp shears and mixed with pineapple and whipped, sweetened, flavored cream, and served in sherbet glasses, is a dainty dessert.

A most delightful fruit salad may be made with pineapple, strawberries, marshmallows, and two or three tablespoonfuls of a good boiled salad dressing stirred into a cupful of whipped cream. Serve very cold in a pretty glass dish.

Marshmallows cut up and added to the boiled frosting while it is hot is a favorite filling for a cake as well as a good icing.

Marshmallows.—Dissolve one package of gelatin in 14 tablespoonfuls of water. Boil together four cupfuls of sugar and 14 tablespoonfuls of water until it forms a thread. Pour the sirup over the gelatin in a deep dish and beat until thick; flavor as desired, and put into a pan of powdered sugar to coat each marshmallow.

Marshmallow Frosting.—Melt one cupful of white fondant, add the white of an egg, beaten stiff, and stir over the fire two minutes; remove from the heat and beat for two minutes, or until stiff enough to spread; flavor with any desired flavoring. This is especially good on chocolate cake.

Marshmallow Paste.—Put a fourth of a cupful of sugar and the same amount of milk in a saucepan, heat slowly to the boiling point, and boil six minutes. Cut a fourth of a pound of marshmallows in pieces and melt in a double boiler; add two tablespoonfuls of hot water and cook until the mixture is smooth; then add the hot sirup gradually, stirring constantly. Beat until cool enough to spread, then add a half teaspoonful of vanilla. Use either for filling or frosting.

Nellie Maxwell

Profuse in Promises.

"He's a promising author." "Yes. I've several of his signed promises in my strong box now, and they're all overdue."—Detroit Free Press.

Do You Know?

A large majority of the finest monuments in the local cemeteries is the output of our works. That alone should convince you that this is the place to buy, but if it doesn't, a visit to our works and an inspection of our display and an acquaintance with our prices will.

BYRNE BROS.

N.Y. PHONE MONUMENT WORKS BDWAY & HENRY ST.



ROUGH ON RATS

Unbeatable Exterminator of Rats, Mice and Bugs

Used the World Over – Used by U.S. Government

The Old Reliable That Never Fails – 15c. 25c. At Druggists

THE RECOGNIZED STANDARD-AVOID SUBSTITUTES

WANTED!

Experienced Shirt Operators or girls who have operated power machines. Beginners also taken and will be paid well while learning. Steady work assured.

Fuller's Shirt Factory

Pine Grove Ave.



ITS gingery flavor comes from real ginger. Lots of snap because highly carbonated. Clicquot is the Quality Ginger Ale of America. Sold by the Best Grocers and Druggists.

Order by the Case

THE CLICQUOT CLUB COMPANY
MILLIS, MASS.

SEWER CONSTRUCTION IN THE CITY OF KINGSTON, NEW YORK; CORPORATION NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed proposals are invited and will be received by the Board of Public Works, of the City of Kingston, N. Y., at a meeting of said board, to be held in the rooms of said board in the city hall, in said city on Friday, July 21st, 1916, at 3 p. m. for the construction of a sanitary sewer in a portion of Pearl street.

Plans and specifications for the work required may be seen at the office of the city engineer.

Proposals must be on forms supplied by the city and delivered to the assistant secretary of the Board of Public Works before 12 o'clock on Friday, July 21st, 1916.

The Board of Public Works reserves the right to reject any or all proposals.

By order of the Board of Public Works.

JOHN J. LINSON,
Assistant Secretary Board of Public Works.

Dated, July 5th, 1916.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Mary Noone, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Jane S. Noone O'Leary and Anna J. Tindale, administratrices with will annexed, of the estate of said deceased, at No. 172 Pearl street, in the said city of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., on or before the first day of August, 1916.

Dated, January 25th, 1916.

JANE S. NOONE O'LEARY,
ANNA J. TINDALE,
Administratrices With Will Annexed.

Philip Elting, Attorney, 280 Wall street, Kingston, N. Y.

Cut Prices All This Week

Will Crowd the Store at the Big Shoe Sale of the Store

JOHN J. LARKIN 18 BROADWAY KINGSTON, N. Y.

This is the Greatest Shoe Sale in this City's History. Read These Prices and You Will Be Among the Crowd.

Big Lot of **Infants' Shoes** Go at **19c**

Big Lot of **Children's Sandals** Go at **29c**

Big Lot of **Children's White Pumps** Go at **69c**

Big Lot of **Children's Oxfords** Go at **79c**

One Lot of **Children's Patent Leather and Gun Metal Pumps and Oxfords** Go at **89c**

One Lot of **Ladies' Pat. Leather, Gun Metal and White Pumps** Go at **$1.85**

All **Shoe Polishes For White and Black Shoes** Go at **6c**

Big Lot of **Boys' Shoes** Go at **98c**

One Lot of **Ladies' White High Cut Lace Shoes, Best Quality** Go at **$2.85**

One Lot of **Boy Scout Shoes** Go at **$1.49, $1.69**

One Lot of **Children's Rubber Sole, White Canvas Oxfords** Go at **98c**

Big Lot of **Children's White Canvas Pumps and Shoes** Go at **89c**

One Lot of **Ladies' House Slippers** Go at **29c**

Big Lot of **Men's Just Wright Oxfords** Go at **$2.69**

Big Lot of **Girls' Oxfords** Go at **99c**

Big Lot of **Ladies' $3 and $4 Oxfords** Go at **$1.99**

Big Lot of **Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Oxfords** Go at **$2.79**

Big Lot of **Women's Juliets** Go at **98c**

One Lot of **Boys' Gun Metal and Tan Oxfords** Go at **$1.49**

One Lot of **Boys' and Men's Sneaks** Go at **45c**

One Lot of **Women's White Canvas Lace Shoes, Rubber Soles** Go at **$1.79**

Big Lot of **Ladies' White Buck Rubber Sole Oxfords** Go at **$2.19**

One Lot of **Ladies' Sport Oxfords, White Rubber Soles** Go at **$1.45**

Big Lot of **Ladies' Gun Metal and Tan Pumps** Go at **98c**

Here Are Prices That Will Keep Us Busy For the Next 10 Days

Women's Shoes and Oxfords

One Lot of Ladies' Shoes go at pair	99c
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes up $1.75, go at pair	$1.39
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $2.50, go at pair	$1.79
One lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $2.50 and $3, go at pair	$1.99
One lot of Ladies' Shoes up to $4.00, go at pair	$2.39
One lot of Ladies' $2 and $2.50 Oxfords go at pair	$1.39
One lot of $3.00 Oxfords go at pair	$1.99
One lot of $3.50 and $4.00 Oxfords, go at pair	$2.29
One lot of Ladies' Slippers go go at pair	69c
Big lot of Ladies' Shoes go at pair	$2.19

Men's Shoes, Boots and Oxfords

One lot of Men's Shoes up to $2.00, go at pair	$1.49
One lot of Men's Shoes up to $3.00, go at pair	$2.19
One lot of Men's $3.50 and $4.00 Shoes go at pair	$2.69
Big lot of Men's $3.50 Oxfords go at pair	$2.29
Big lot of Men's Tan, Gun Metal and Patent Leather $4.50 Oxfords, go at pair	$2.99
Big lot of Men's $4.50 and $5 Oxfords go at pair	$3.49

Misses' and Children's Shoes

Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair	69c
Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair	79c
Big lot of Children's Shoes go at pair	99c
Big lot of Misses' Shoes up to $2.00 go at pair	$1.39
Big lot of Misses' and Children's Pumps and Oxfords, go at pair	89c

Boys' Shoes and Oxfords

One lot of Boys' Shoes go at pair	99c
One lot of Boys' Shoes go at pair	$1.39
One lot of Boys' Shoes up to $2.50 go at pair	$1.89
Big lot of Boys' $2.50 and $3 Oxfords go at pair	$1.69
Big lot of Boys' $3.00 Oxfords go at pair	$1.89

If we were operating under the Old Fogy Business methods, we would scout the idea of offering our entire stock at a discount off the regular prices!

Modern methods demand that a Shoe Stock be closed out during the season for which it was intended, and that there be no carry-overs to mar the appearance of the new Footwear of another season. We believe in this method and—THIS IS OUR WAY! In order that there may be no strings tied to anything, we shall offer our stock of Shoes, Oxfords, Pumps and Colonials for Men, Women, Boys, Misses and Children at big reductions off their former prices.

You have read about our Good Shoes—you have seen them, perhaps you have worn them! Get here as soon as you can as after this week you will be paying the old prices and in most cases not getting as good values as we are able to offer you today.

JOHN J. LARKIN, 18 BROADWAY, DOWNTOWN

One Lot of **Women's Sorosis, Gun Metal and Pat. Leather Pumps** Go at **$3.45**

One Lot of **Women's Black Kid Oxfords** Go at **$1.69**

One Lot of **Women's Bronze Kid Lace and Button Shoes, $4.00, $5.00 Grade** Go at **$2.95**

One Lot of **Women's White Canvas Lace Shoes** Go at **$1.69**

LETTER WRITERS PESTER FUNSTON

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

San Antonio, July 18.—To have one's name in every edition of every newspaper in the country every day may be pleasing to politicians, but it has its drawbacks for an army man, a rough and ready soldier to whom the attentions of the public mean nothing. Major General Frederick Funston, commanding the Southern Division, United States army, and "the man of the hour" in the Mexican situation, has found that out for himself.

Today the general installed a secretary and scorned to open his own mail.

"I've got into the great men's class now," he said. "The true mark of greatness, you know, is not to open your own mail, not even the letters marked 'personal' and 'private.' It's all very fine to be in the public eye if you are a politican or an actor, but it's a darned nuisance if you are a hard-working laboring man."

The fact was that the general had a kick coming. Letters, most of them of no importance, come to him from every part of the United States. His daily post budget has increased until it now fills a bushel basket each mail delivery. Cranks, sentimentalists, poets and poetesses, and all sorts of people write to Genral Funston. Some write parodies to fit Mexico on "It's a Long Way to Tipperary." Others sing the praises of the Kansas, Missouri, Utah or Indiana "boys."

Mothers, wives, sweethearts want the general to get sons, husbands, lovers out of the army. "Vox Populi," "Pro Bono Publico" and "E Pluribus Unum" offer reams of advice on how to clean up the border in a hurry, how to prevent banditry, the best way to kill a Mexican.

Such letters are wasted on a military man. Popularity, publicity and public clamor can do nothing for an army man. They cannot promote him or raise his salary.

Sample of Preparedness.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 18.—A carload of underwear arrived at the border camp of a certain Guard regiment, whose members were sweltering in winter under garments. Horror followed the discovery that all the underwear turned out to be boys' instead of men's sizes.

Got Little For Their Trouble.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Waynesburg, Pa., July 18.—Cracksmen dynamited the safe in the office of the Waynesburg Milling Company, wrecked the structure, but got only 25 cents.

OUR DAILY PATTERN.



1621—Comfortable and Trim Little Model.

Girls' dress with sleeve in either of two lengths.

This model will look well in white linen, rep or poplin, with the fronts embroidered or braided. It is also good for serge, shepherd check, plaid and striped suiting, for percale, galatea, gingham and lawn. The closing is effected under the panel. The collar is new. The sleeve in wrist length is nice with its shaped cuff, while in short length it is most comfortable and popular.

The pattern is cut in 4 sizes: 6, 8, 10 and 12 years. It requires 3¼ yards of 40-inch material for an 8-year size.

A pattern of this illustration mailed to any address on receipt of 10 cents in silver or stamps by the Pattern Department, The Freeman, Rondout, N. Y. Be sure to state the size wanted.

Catalogue Notice.

Send 10 cents in silver or stamps for our up-to-date 1916 large Spring and Summer Catalogue, containing over 400 designs of Ladies', Misses' and Children's Patterns, as well as the latest Embroidery Designs, also a concise and comprehensive article on dressmaking, giving valuable hints to the home dressmaker.

A Complete Manual in Crochet and Tatting!



Just what you will say when you get our instruction book. Our Crochet and Tatting Book contains more than 50 profusely illustrated designs such as luncheon sets, doilies, tray cloths, towel ends, insertions, edgings, yokes for corset covers, night gowns, and a variety of Tatting designs for babywear, etc. Below each article illustrated in our instruction book will be found a complete list of materials required, together with a simplified course on all stitches used in making up the article. This complete manual will be sent upon receipt of 10 cents in stamps or silver.

Write your name and address plainly and address your letter to the Pattern Dept., Freeman Publishing Co., Kingston, N. Y.



Mid-Summer Styles

Men and young men will find a combination of superior style and summer comfort in our selection of recent arrivals from the House of Kuppenheimer.

These suits are made from lightweight woolens of blue, brown, grey and green.

The coats are tailored with unusual care to insure keeping the pleasing style lines. There is no added weight excepting a light silk yoke and sleeve lining. Pockets are patch or plain and choice is given of either a plain or belted back.

These suits are offered in generous numbers. A perfect fit is assured, and, as usual, greater value-giving has been the keynote in pricing them to you.

Kuppenheimer Summer Comfort Suits, $12.50 to $22.50

MARBLESTONE'S

KINGSTON

HIGH FALLS.

High Falls, July 18.—The Rev. Herman Hageman of Claverack and Thomas Snyder drove to Alligerville on Friday of the past week.

Evelyn Elmendorf called at the home of Miss Mary C. Van Wagenen on Friday afternoon of last week.

Mrs. Harry Decker and daughter, Rose, of New York city, are guests at the home of her sister, Mrs. Jacob Delamater.

The Misses Leona and Evelyn Stokes of Cold Springs have been visiting at the home of their aunt, Mrs. Erastus Christiana.

Jacob Hasbrouck is in this place.

Mrs. Henry Williams and son, Warren Williams, were in town last Friday.

Andrew Taylor of Port Ewen was in this place on Friday.

Bathing is a favorite pastime during the warm weather. The beach is crowded all day. It is a second Coney Island.

The Rev. Herman Hageman took supper with Miss Amanda Krom on Friday evening.

There are summer guests at the Slater home.

Mason Van Wagenen spent the week end with his parents, Mr. and Mrs. George Van Wagenen.

Mrs. Fred Slater and children are spending some time in their old home in this village.

The Rev. Mr. Cole of Kingston took part in the morning service in the Reformed Church.

Anna Sanatia is employed at William Quick's.

The Pine Mountain League will meet Saturday afternoon at the parsonage with the Misses Dangremond.

Prayer meeting Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

The Rev. Herman Hageman, a former pastor of the Reformed Church of The Clove, occupied the pulpit Sunday evening.

The Rev. Mr. Dangremond's text for Sunday morning was Acts 16-30: "What Must I Do to be Saved."

Granville Smith is working for Preston Church.

The Ladies' Aid Society have a flower social in the basement of the Reformed Church this evening. Home made ice cream, cake and lemonade will be for sale.

Harry Quick of Poughkeepsie visited his people in this place the week end.

Mrs. Harvey DeWitt, Miss Cornelia and Miss Jeanette from Alligerville attended the services at High Falls Sunday evening, also Virgil Cross of Kyserike.

Mr. and Mrs. George Holmes spent Sunday with friends at Accord.

Benjamin Bush and wife spent Saturday in Kingston.

William Conners and son, Joseph, were in Kingston on Saturday.

Mrs. Mason Van Wagenen went to Kingston to meet her husband on Saturday.

Eugene Fitzpatrick, from New York city, is visiting his parents, Mrs. William Fitzpatrick, on Prospect Hill.

Charles Carmen from Philadelphia called on friends in this place on Saturday.

Several new guests arrived at the Rock Cliff on Saturday. Some guests left on Monday.

Anthony Vaughan from Kerhonkson visited his mother, Mrs. Vaughan, the week end.

PLAN AERIAL COAST PATROL

Aviation Unit of 12 Men Planned in New York.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 18.—The first steps to establish a complete unit of the Aerial Patrol in New York were taken today, when F. T. Davison, son of Mr. P. Davison, of J. P. Morgan & Co. ordered a 90 horse power Curtiss flying boat, and with Robert Lovett, son of Judge Lovett, of the Union Pacific Railroad, Allen Ames, H. B. Sturtevant, and C. D. Winan—all Yale men—reported to the Wanamaker Aviation School at Port Washington, Long Island, to begin training in aviation.

The plan of Mr. Davison and his associates is to form a unit composed of twelve men, all trained in aviation, four of whom will act as pilots, four as observers, and four as anti-aircraft-gun men. There will also be added two experts in wireless telegraphy, one to direct the installation and operation of wireless apparatus on the seaplanes, and one to operate a land radio station, which will receive the message from the seaplanes.

The equipment of the unit will consist of four seaplanes and the automobiles and motor boats required for the anti-aircraft side of the unit.

About the Bible.

Letters to the number of 3,566,480, forming 775,693 words, 31,727 verses, 1,189 chapters and 66 books, make up the Bible.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 337.

AN ACT to amend the election law, generally.

Became a law May 15, 1916, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in senate and assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section three of chapter twenty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the elections, constituting chapter seventeen of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 3. Definitions. The terms used in this chapter shall have the signification herein defined unless other meaning is clearly apparent in language or context:

1. The term "general election" means the election held on the Tuesday next succeeding the first Monday in November.

2. The term "official primary" or "official primary election" means a primary election held by a party for the purpose of nominating candidates for office or, electing persons to party positions and conducted by the public officers charged by law with the duty of conducting general elections. An "unofficial primary" or "unofficial primary election" means any other primary or primary election held by a party or independent body.

3. The term "primary day" means the day upon which an official primary election is held, as in this chapter provided.

4. The term "fall primary" means the official primary election held on the seventh Tuesday before the general election.

5. The term "spring primary" means the official primary election held on the first Tuesday in April in years when a president of the United States is to be elected.

6. The term "unit of representation" means any election district, town, ward of a city, assembly district, or any other political subdivision of the state, respectively, which is the unit from which members of any political committee or delegates to a party convention shall be elected as herein provided.

7. The term "custodian of primary records" means the officer or board whose duty it is by the provisions of this chapter to provide official ballots for general elections.

8. The term "board of elections" shall include a single commissioner of elections in a county having such an officer and the county clerk in any county which by the provisions of this chapter shall have no such board nor commissioner, except as otherwise provided in special provisions relating to any such county.

9. The term "party" means any political organization which at the last preceding election for governor polled at least ten thousand votes for governor.

10. The term "nomination" means the selection in accordance with the provisions of this chapter of a candidate for office authorized to be filled at a general election or at a special election held to fill a vacancy in such office.

11. The term "designation" means any method in accordance with the provisions of this chapter by which candidates for party nominations, or for election as party committeemen or delegates, may be named in order that they may be placed upon the official ballot for any official primary election.

12. The term "official primary ballot" means the ballot prepared, printed and supplied for use at an official primary election in accordance with the provisions of this chapter.

13. The term "party position" means membership in a party committee or the position of a delegate or alternate to a national party convention.

14. The term "committee" means any committee chosen, in accordance with the provisions of this chapter, to represent the members of a party in any political subdivision of the state.

15. The term "independent body" means any organization or association of citizens which, by independent certificate, nominates candidates for office to be voted for at a general, special or village election, or town meeting and which, if such independent body nominated a candidate for governor at the preceding general election of a governor, did not poll at least ten thousand votes for its candidate for such office.

16. The term "party nomination" means the selection by a party of a candidate for an office authorized to be filled at a general election, or at a special election held to fill a vacancy in such office, or at a town meeting.

17. The term "independent nomination" means the selection of a candidate by an independent body for an office authorized to be filled at a general election, or at a special election held to fill a vacancy in such office, or at a town meeting.

18. The term "party candidate" or "party nominee" means a person who is selected by a party to be its candidate for an office authorized to be filled at a general election, or at a special election held to fill a vacancy in such office, or at a town meeting.

19. The term "independent candidate" or "independent nominee" means a person who is selected by an independent body to be its candidate for an office authorized to be filled at a general election, or at a special election held to fill a vacancy in such office, or at a town meeting.

20. The term "enrollment books," when applied to those used in a city of over one million inhabitants, means registers of electors in which party enrollments of voters are entered or provided for in additional columns.

§ 2. Section six of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 6. Voting booths and enrollment boxes. The custodian of primary records shall cause at least two voting booths of the same kind and description as voting booths used at general elections, to be erected in each place of registration before the first day of registration in each year, and such booths shall be and remain in said places of registration during the registration at the regular meetings for registration during that year; and it shall be the duty of the custodian of primary records to furnish in each voting booth so erected the same articles as are required by law to be placed therein for a general election, which articles shall remain therein during such registration. He shall also provide in like manner one enrollment box in each place of registration of sufficient capacity to hold all the enrollment blanks which are to be furnished for such place of registration, which shall be similar to the ballot boxes prescribed by law to be used at a general election. He shall also in like manner provide at each polling place on general election day, in each election district wholly outside of a city or village having five thousand inhabitants or more, or partly within and partly outside of any such village, two such voting booths, for the enrollment of voters, the needed articles therefor, and an enrollment box, as above provided.

§ 3. Section seven of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 7. Enrollment blanks. There shall also be prepared by the custodian of primary records at public expense, to be borne in the same manner as the expense of furnishing official ballots, and delivered by such custodian with the enrollment books, such number of enrollment blanks for each election district as will exceed by seventy-five the total number of voters registered in such district. The enrollment blanks shall be printed on white paper, and on the face thereof shall be printed the following, or the substance thereof, the blanks to be filled in in type so far as possible: "Primary enrollment for the year..... city (or village or town) of.....; county of.....; ..... assembly district (or ward or town); ..... election district; enrollment number.....

Name of voter .....

"I, ..., who have placed a mark underneath the party emblem hereunder of my choice, do solemnly declare that I have this day registered as a voter for the next ensuing election, (or, if the voter was duly registered otherwise than personally, that 'I have this day voted in the above election district') and that I am a qualified voter of the election district in which I have so registered (or voted), and that my residence address is as stated by me at the time I so registered (or, if registration was not personal, a statement of the voter's present address), that I am in general sympathy with the principles of the party which I have designated by my mark hereunder; that it is my intention to support generally at the next general election, state or national, the nominees of such party for state or national offices, and that I have not enrolled with or participated in any primary election or convention of any other party since the first day of last January. The word 'party' as used herein means a political organization which at the last preceding election of a governor, polled at least ten thousand votes for governor.

..... Party ..... Party
(Insert emblem.) (Insert emblem.)



"Make a cross X mark, with a pencil having black lead, in the circle under the emblem of the party with which you wish to enroll, for the purpose of participating in its primary elections during the next year."

The circles underneath the emblem shall be three-quarters of an inch in diameter, and in them nothing shall be printed. The party emblems shall be the same as those which were on the ballots for each party respectively at the last preceding general election, and such emblems shall be so arranged on each blank that the emblem of the majority party at the last preceding general election of a governor shall be first, and the other emblems shall follow in order in accordance with the vote cast for such office at such election; over each emblem shall be printed, in type clearly legible, the name of the party represented by such emblem. The enrollment blanks shall have thereon only the emblems of those parties to which this article is applicable.

§ 4. Section eight of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 8. Delivery of enrollment blanks to voters on days of registration. When, in any political subdivision of the state, a voter shall, at any of the regular meetings for registration in any year, present himself personally to the board of election inspectors in any election district for registration, or if, where his registraton was not requred to be personal and he was registered without personal application, he shall present himself personally to such board for enrollment only, his name and residence address shall be entered at the proper place in the two original enrollment books for that district. After he shall have been registered, and not before, as a qualified voter of that election district for the next ensuing general election, the board of election inspectors, or a member thereof, shall forthwith and before such voter leaves the place of registration, enter his enrollment number, beginning with number one for the first voter enrolled on the first day, and so on in numerical order, opposite his name, in the first column of the registration books and the enrollment books, and shall write the name of the voter on the blank having the enrollment number which shall be opposite his name on the registration and enrollment books, and shall fill in the other blank spaces on the enrollment blank, and shall deliver to such voter an enrollment blank having his name on it. No voter shall be given more than two enrollment blanks in any event, nor more than one blank unless he shall spoil, deface, improperly mark, or otherwise destroy the first blank given him. In case a second blank is given him, the member of the board of election inspectors in charge of the enrollment books shall draw a line through such voter's enrollment number in the first column in said enrollment and registration books, and shall insert in such space in said columns the number which shall be upon the new blank to be given him, which number shall always be the lowest number of the enrollment blanks then unused in such election district.

§ 5. Section nine of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 9. Delivery of enrollment blanks to voters on election day where registration is not personal. When, in any town or village in which personal registration is not required, or in an election district a part of which comprises territory in which such personal registration is not required, a registered voter whose registration was not personal nor required to be personal, and who was not enrolled on a day of registration, shall present himself to the board of election inspectors in an election district at a general election for the purpose of receiving an official ballot to be voted thereat, his name and residence address shall be entered at the proper place in the original enrollment books for that district. After he shall have voted, the board of election inspectors, or a member thereof, shall forthwith and before such voter leaves the polling place, write his name on the enrollment blank having the lowest number of the blanks then unused in such election district, shall fill in the other blank spaces on such enrollment blank, shall deliver to him an enrollment blank having his name on it and enter opposite his name in the first column of the registration and enrollment books the number on the blank delivered to him. No voter shall be given more than two blanks in any event, nor more than one blank unless he shall spoil, deface, improperly mark, or otherwise destroy the first blank given him. In case a second blank is given him, the member of the board of election inspectors in charge of the enrollment books shall draw a line through such voter's enrollment number in the first column in said registration and enrollment books, and shall insert in such space in such column the number which shall be upon the new set to be given him, which number shall also be the lowest number on the enrollment blanks then unused in such election district. Enrollment blanks shall be numbered consecutively, beginning with the one succeeding the last number used on the last preceding day of registration.

§ 6. Section ten of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 10. Enrollment by voters. Such voter desiring to enroll shall then enter a voting booth in said place of registration or polling place, and, after having closed the door thereof, may make a cross X mark with a pencil having black lead in the circle underneath the emblem of the party of his selection and thereupon fold said enrollment blank so as to conceal the face thereof, and, before leaving the place of registration or polling place, shall forthwith deposit the same, as so folded, in the enrollment box in said place of registration or polling place in the presence of the inspectors of election, without in any way indicating the party with which he has or has not enrolled, and the inspectors shall thereupon enter in the enrollment books in the fifth column thereof the word "yes." If a voter declines to enroll, he may return the blank to the inspector in charge of the enrollment box, and such inspector shall indorse the name of such voter thereon and deposit the same in the enrollment box; and a like entry shall be made opposite his name in the fifth column of the enrollment books. The entries in the enrollment and registration books required by this and the two preceding sections shall be made by a member of the board designated by the chairman.

One mark crossing any other mark at any angle within the circle shall be deemed a cross mark within the meaning of this article.

§ 7. Section eleven of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 11. Examination, sealing and custody of enrollment boxes. Before the entry of any enrollment number or the delivery of an enrollment blank to any voter, in any year, the said enrollment box shall be examined by the board of election inspectors and when empty shall be locked and sealed by them in such a manner that should it be opened such seal would be broken; and the same shall remain so locked and sealed until the same shall be opened by the custodian of primary records as hereinafter provided. Said boxes shall be in the charge and keeping of the custodian of primary records at all times except during hours of enrollment.

§ 8. Section twelve of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, and amended by chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 12. Certification and secrecy of enrollment occurring on a day of registration. 1. Except as otherwise provided in subdivision two hereof, at the close of the last meeting for registration in each year the board of election inspectors shall severally subscribe and verify duplicate declarations, one of which shall be printed in or attached to each of the original enrollment books. Such declarations shall be to the effect that the persons shown by such enrollment books are the only persons who registered personally as voters in that district on any of said days of registration or who, having been registered on any of said days without personal application, thereafter applied for and received enrollment blanks, and such declarations shall set forth the number of the last enrollment blank used on such last day of registration. Immediately upon the close of each day of registration, and before leaving the meeting place, the board of election inspectors shall publicly inclose the said enrollment books, together with all records pertaining thereto, in a sealed envelope, upon which shall be written or printed in distinct characters the number of the election district. Such envelope shall remain in the custody of the chairman of the board until the meeting on the next day of registration, when it shall be publicly opened. The envelope sealed at the close of the last day of registration shall, within twenty-four hours thereafter be delivered to the custodian of primary records. Such envelope shall remain sealed until the next Tuesday following the next ensuing day of general election, except that in any election district in which personal registration is not required or comprising territory in a portion of which personal registration is not required such envelope shall be returned to the board of inspectors before the opening of the polls on the day of general election, to be by them opened and used and again delivered to the custodian of primary records as prescribed in section thirteen. No member of the board of election inspectors shall make, or allow to be made, a copy of, or a transcript or statement from, the enrollment books.

2. In a city of over one million inhabitants, at the close of the last meeting for registration in each year the board of election inspectors shall severally subscribe and verify four declarations, one of which shall be printed in or attached to each of the original registers. Such declarations shall be to the effect that the persons shown by such registers are the only persons who registered personally as voters in that district on any of said days of registration and shall set forth the number of the last enrollment blank used on such last day of registration.

§ 9. Section thirteen of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 13. Certification and secrecy of enrollment occurring on the day of general election. At the close of the day of general election or on the following day in each year, in an election district in which the enrollment of any voters is permitted under this article on the day of such election, the board of election inspectors shall severally subscribe and verify duplicate declarations one of which shall be printed on and attached to each of the original enrollment books. Such declarations shall be to the effect that the persons shown by such enrollment books whose enrollment number is higher than the last number used on the last preceding day of registration, constitute all of the persons voting in that district at such general election whose registration was not personal and who had not, after such registration, applied for enrollment on a day of registration. They shall inclose such enrollment books, together with all records pertaining thereto, in a sealed envelope, upon which shall be written or printed in distinct characters the number of the election district, and shall within forty-eight hours after the close of such general election, deliver the same to the custodian of primary records. Such envelope shall remain sealed until the following Tuesday. No member of the board of election inspectors shall make, or allow to be made, a copy of or a transcript or statement from the enrollment books.

§ 10. Section fourteen of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, and amended by chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 14. Opening of enrollment box and completion of enrollment. It shall be the duty of the board of inspectors, or one of them, at the close of the registration, and again at the close of a day of general election where voters are enrolled on that day, to deliver the enrollment box to the custodian of primary records. All enrollment blanks contained therein shall remain in such box, and the said box shall not be opened nor shall any of the blanks be removed therefrom until the Tuesday following the day of general election in that year. Such box shall then be opened by the custodian of primary records, and the blanks contained therein shall be removed thereupon by said custodian, and the name of the party designated by each voter under such declaration shall be by said custodian entered against the name of such voter in the appriate column of three registers, in a city having more than one million inhabitants, and of the enrollment books elsewhere for the election district in which such voter resides. Such enrollment shall be completed before the succeeding fifteenth day of February in each year. If cross marks are found in more than one of the circles, or if no cross marks are found in any of the circles of any enrollment blank, the voter who used the enrollment blank thus deficient shall not be deemed to be enrolled, and words indicating the reason why such enrollment is not transcribed shall be entered against the name of such voter in the register columns reserved for the entry of party enrollments, in any city of over one million inhabitants, and elsewhere in the sixth column of the enrollment books. When all of the enrollment shall be transcribed from the blanks to the enrollment books or registers, the custodian of primary records shall subscribe and verify identical declarations, one of which shall be printed in or attached to each of the said original enrollment books or registers, which declaration shall be to the effect that he has correctly and properly transcribed the enrollment indicated on the blank of each voter to the said enrollment books or registers, as herein provided.

§ 11. Section sixteen of such chapter, as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 16. Duplicate enrollment books. The custodian of primary records shall annually provide a true copy, duly certified, for the state superintendent of elections and for each party of so much of the said enrollment books as will give the names, addresses and political affiliation of each voter. The said custodian shall, in the month of February each year, deliver one such certified copy to the state superintendent of elections and the chairman of the proper county committee of each such party. Such certified copies shall conform in all respects to the form of the original enrollment books, or to the portion transcribed, as the case may be. The custodian of primary records shall certify to such chairman that each such copy is a correct transcript from the original enrollment book, made during the days of registration of voters for or at the preceding general election.

§ 12. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section nineteen-a, to read as follows:

§ 19-a. Special enrollment after moving. If, after being enrolled as a member of a party in one election district, by original enrollment, a voter shall move into another election district in the same assembly district, he may, at any time between the first day of February of any year and the thirtieth day before the annual primary day, become enrolled therein as a member of the same party by making an affidavit before any officer authorized by law to take the same and filing, or causing to be filed, with the custodian of primary records, such affidavit which shall specify the name of the party with which, and the election district in which he is enrolled, the street address from which said voter enrolled, if any, the election district into which he has moved and the street address of his residence therein, if any, and stating that he resides in the last mentioned election district, and desires to be enrolled therein as a member of such party. Except as hereinafter provided, upon the filing of such affidavit the custodian of primary records shall enroll the name of such voter in the original enrollment books for the proper election district, specifying the district from which he is transferred and his new residence address, and shall also make a minute, opposite the entry of his name in the original enrollment books of the election district from which he has removed, showing the election district to which his name is transferred. Provided, however, that in any city in which the registers of electors constitute also the enrollment books, as now or hereafter provided by law, such voter shall appear before the custodian of primary records and deliver such affidavit in person and answer such questions concerning facts affecting his identity as such custodian may deem necessary. Such custodian shall compare the signature, if any, of the voter on the affidavit with his signature on the register of electors. If the voter be unable to write, the custodian shall submit to him, in lieu of requiring his signature, the questions required for the identification statement where an applicant for registry is unable to write. In such city, if the enrollment of a voter be transferred and if he be able to write, he shall also sign his name in the appropriate column of the register for the district to which he is transferred. In any assembly district of the state, if such a transfer be made, all entries relating to the enrollment of the voter on the original books, and relating both to registry and enrollment where the registers constitute the enrollment books, shall be transcribed in the books for the district to which he shall have moved. In any election district outside of such a city, the custodian of primary records may in his discretion in any case require the applicant to appear in person and answer such questions and, where personal registration is required, submit to such signature test as may be necessary to satisfy the custodian of his identity. Where an applicant for transfer is required either by the provisions of this section or by the custodian of primary records to appear in person, in any political subdivision of the state, such custodian shall not transfer the applicant's enrollment unless satisfied of his identity. Such transfer of enrollment shall be made but once during any year for which the original enrollment was made.

Nothing contained in this section shall be deemed to qualify a person to vote at an official primary in the district to which his enrollment is transferred if he be not a resident of such district at the time of the primary and for thirty days theretofore, and he shall be subject to challenge as provided in section seventy-two.

§ 13. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section twenty, to read as follows:

§ 20. New or amended enrollment books for changed districts. If in the interval between the days of registration and the day of the fall primary in the succeeding year, a new election district shall be created, or the boundaries of an election district shall be changed, and such change or the creation of such new district is to take effect within such interval, the custodian of primary records shall immediately prepare new enrollment books for such district from the enrollment books of the districts covering any part of the same territory, which new enrollment books shall be given the proper descriptive number of the assembly district or ward, or designation of the town, and the descriptive number of the election district within which they are to be used but shall in other respects be in the same form and exhibit the same facts as the enrollment books then in force in the territory comprised within such new or changed district and shall contain the names of all the voters, as shown by the enrollment books then in force in such territory, who are the enrolled voters of the respective political parties within and who are shown by such books to be residents of such new or changed election district. If an election district, whose boundaries are not changed, be given a new number or become included in a different assembly district, ward or town, within such interval, such custodian, before the next official primary at which the enrollment books for such new or changed election district may be used, shall appropriately change the descriptive number on such books of the assembly district, ward and election district, or the designation of the town, as the case may be. The certificate of such custodian to the effect that such new or changed books are true and correct and in conformity with this section shall be attached thereto. New enrollment books,

Human Nature.

"Why that hospital is so popular beats me. It hasn't the best system, and it certainly hasn't the most successful doctors."

"But it has the prettiest nurses."—Exchange.

The Way of It.

"Smith has been having contrary kinds of trouble."

"How so?"

"His salary was very much cut down, and he was in consequence very much cut up."—Baltimore American.

Thought He Was Smart.

"My purse is always well filled," stated the chronic bachelor, "because it never feels the"—

He grinned with all the pessimism of a caged hyena.

"—touch of a woman's hand."—Judge.

A Prayer.

Open wide the windows of our spirits, O Lord, and fill us full of light; open wide the door of our hearts that we may receive and entertain thee with all our powers of adoration and love. Amen.—Christina G. Rossetti.

prepared pursuant to this section, shall supersede the enrollment books then in force in such territory until a new enrollment therein takes effect under the other provisions of this article, and the custodian of primary records shall be charged with the same duties concerning the same, including the preparation of duplicate sets thereof or transcripts therefrom, as are provided in this article with respect to books containing enrollments begun on the days of registration. This section shall not be construed to authorize any person to vote in such new or changed district if he shall have ceased to reside in the territory thereof at the time of the preparation of such new books therefor or at the time he offers his vote at an official primary therein.

§ 14. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section to be section twenty-five, to read as follows:

§ 25. Investigation of enrollment. Whenever the state superintendent of elections shall require, it shall be the duty of the chief of police, and of every captain, in every city of the state to forthwith cause an investigation of each name enrolled in his precinct to be made and to report to the state superintendent of elections, at his office, in such city or at such other office as the state superintendent of elections may in writing designate any case of false enrollment there found. It shall be the duty of the board of elections of the county or of such city to furnish to the chief of police and police captain a printed or typewritten list of the enrolled voters of such city and afford necessary facilities, including clerical assistance, to either such chief of police or police captain, to transcribe the whole or any part of the enrollment list, in aid of the duty of investigation imposed on him under the provisions of this section.

§ 14-a. Section thirty-six of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter four of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve and chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 26. State committee. The state committee of each party shall be constituted by the election from each assembly district of one member who shall be an enrolled voter of the party within said district. Each member of a state committee shall be entitled to one vote.

In case of the death, declination, disqualification, removal from district, or removal from office of a member of a state committee or the failure to elect a member as by reason of a tie vote, the vacancy in such state committee caused thereby shall be filled by the remaining members of such state committee as provided in section forty-three of this chapter.

In the event of a change of the boundaries or designation of assembly districts after the election of members to such state committee, members thereof shall represent for the balance of their term, the district in which they reside, provided there is only one such member resident in such district. If no member, or more than one member, be resident in such district so changed, a vacancy from such district shall be deemed to exist which shall at a meeting, of which every member shall have three days' notice by mail from the chairman of the county committee, be filled by the members of the county committee residing in such assembly district until the next official primary election, at which time such vacancies shall be filled by election in the manner provided in this chapter for the balance of such term.

§ 15. Section forty of such chapter, being former section thirty-eight as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, and thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 40. Organization and rules of committees. Every state and county committee, shall within fifteen days after their election meet and organize by the election of a chairman, treasurer and secretary, and such other officers as its rules may provide, and within three days thereafter file with the secretary of state and the board of elections of the county a certificate stating the names and post-office aduresses of such officers.

Each committee may prepare rules and regulations for the government of the party and the conduct of the official primaries within its political subdivision, which may include the payment of dues. Within three days after the adoption of such rules and regulations a certified copy of the same shall be prepared and filed by the secretary with the custodian of primary records for the political subdivision for which such committee is to serve. Such rules shall continue to be the rules and regulations for the committee until they are amended or new rules adopted. Such rules and regulations may be amended from time to time by majority vote of the committee upon the following notice:

A copy of the proposed amendment shall be sent with the notice of the meeting at which such amendments are to be proposed, such notice to be not less than five days before such meeting, and to be mailed at the post-office address of each member of the committee. Until the adoption of such rules and regulations, the rules and regulations of the existing committee, so far as consistent with this chapter, shall continue to be the rules and regulations of the party for that political subdivision.

§ 15-a. Section forty-three of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 43. Vacancies in state or county committees. Except as otherwise provided in this article, where a vacancy occurs in any state or county committee, such vacancy shall be filled by the remaining members of said committee by the selection of an enrolled voter of the party qualified for election from the unit of representation as to which said vacancy shall have occurred.

§ 16. Section forty-eight of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 48. Designation by petition. 1. Every petition for the designation of a candidate for party nomination or for election to a party position shall be in substantially the following form:

I, the undersigned, do hereby certify that I am a duly enrolled voter of the ..... party, as hereinbelow specified, and entitled to vote at the next primary election of said party, that my place of residence is truly stated opposite my signature hereto, and I do hereby designate the following named person, or persons, as a candidate, or candidates, for nomination by the ..... party for public office, or offices, or as a candidate or candidates for election to the position or positions, of the said party to be voted for at the official primary election to be held on the ..... day of ..... A. D., ..., as hereinafter specified, and it is my intention to support at the ensuing primary the candidacy of the person or persons and each of them herein designated by me.

Name of candidate.	Public office or party position.	Place of residence.
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....

I do hereby appoint (here insert the names and addresses of at least three persons) as a committee to fill vacancies in accordance with the provisions of the election law.

In witness whereof, I have hereunto set my hand the day and year placed opposite my signature.

Date.	Name of signer.	Residence.	Election district, town or ward.
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

State of New York, County of ..... ss.:

On this ..... day of ....., in the year ....., before me personally came (here shall be inserted the names of each and every voter appearing and making oath before the said officer) each of whom was to me personally known and known by me to be the voter whose name and place of residence is subscribed by him to the foregoing certificate and each of the foregoing voters being by me duly and severally sworn did make oath that he is a voter and has truly stated his residence, and that it is his intention to support at the polls the candidacy of the person or persons designated for nomination for public office in the foregoing certificate of designation, if the same are nominated.

(Signature and official title.)

2. Any signature to a designating petition for the primary may as an alternative be authenticated by a qualified witness in the same manner as in the case of a nominating certificate for the election, as provided in section one hundred and twenty-three of the election law, the forms and procedure being changed to apply to the primary instead of the election, and with like penalty for any false affidavit, certificate or statement by any person. No signature to a designating petition shall be counted unless authenticated either by acknowledgment or by a witness as aforesaid.

3. A petition for the designation of candidates for party nomination or for election to party position may designate candidates for nomination for one or more public offices, or for election to one or more party positions, or both.

4. Petitions for the designation of candidates for party nominations or for the election of candidates for party positions or both shall be signed by enrolled voters resident within the political subdivision or unit of representation for which the nomination or election is to be made to a number equivalent to not less than three per centum of the total number of enrolled voters of the party residing within said political subdivision or unit of representation, as determined by the last preceding enrollment, provided, however, that for the following officers the number of signatures need in no case exceed the following fixed limits:

For the office of United States senator or for any office to be filled by all the voters of the state, three thousand signatures;

For the office of justice of the supreme court, judge of the court of general sessions in the city of New York, and judge of the city court of the city of New York, fifteen hundred signatures;

For any office to be filled by all the voters of a city containing more than a million inhabitants, fifteen hundred signatures;

For any office to be filled by all the voters of any other city of the first class or of any county or borough containing more than two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants, according to the last preceding federal or state enumeration, one thousand signatures;

For any office to be filled by all the voters of any county or borough containing more than twenty-five thousand and not over two hundred and fifty thousand inhabitants according to the last preceding federal or state enumeration, or of any city of the second class, or of any congressional or senatorial district, five hundred signatures;

For any office to be filled by all the voters of any other county or of any city of the third class or of any assembly district, two hundred and fifty signatures.

For any office to be filled by the voters of any political subdivision contained within another political subdivision, not to exceed the number of signatures required for such larger subdivision; and for any office to be filled by the voters of a subdivision containing more than one assembly district, county or other political subdivision, not to exceed the aggregate of the signatures required for the subdivisions or parts of subdivisions so contained.

5. All papers signed and verified in the manner and form above prescribed for the purpose of designating the same candidate for nomination for the same public office or the same party position shall, when bound together and offered for filing as provided in this chapter, be deemed to constitute one petition with respect to said candidate.

No enrolled voter shall join in designating a greater number of candidates for party nomination for a public office or for election to a party position than the number of persons to be elected thereto. Where an enrolled voter shall sign any petition or petitions designating a greater number of candidates than he is permitted to designate as aforesaid his signatures, if they bear the same date, shall not be counted, and if they bear different dates they shall be counted in the order of their priority of date and only so far as he was entitled to make designations.

§ 17. Subdivision two of section forty-nine of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter two hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

2. When to be filed. All designations shall be filed not earlier than the fifth Tuesday and not later than the fourth Tuesday preceding the primary at which the candidates therein designated are to be voted for. All designations shall at the time of the filing thereof be stamped or indorsed by the secretary of state, or the custodian of primary records, as the case may be, with the day, hour and minute of such filing.

§ 18. Section seventy of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 70. Organization and conduct of official primaries. 1. Election officials for each election district within a primary district shall comprise the election officers for such primary district.

2. All said officers shall take and subscribe the constitutional oath of office, before entering on the discharge of their duties.

3. Such primary shall be held open, for voting thereat, from seven oclock in the forenoon until nine o'clock in the evening, except in a city of over one million inhabitants, where such primary shall be held open, for voting thereat, from three o'clock in the afternoon until nine o'clock in the evening.

4. The primary election officers shall perform the same duties that they are required to perform in a general election, and such additional duties as are in this chapter prescribed and shall receive the same pay as for services on the last day of registration; except that in any city of over one million inhabitants, they shall respectively receive seven dollars and fifty cents for their services at each official primary.

5. In each year an official primary election shall be held on the seventh Tuesday before the general election; in each year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, an additional official primary election shall be held on the first Tuesday in April.

6. Subject only to such differences as are herein provided or as may be necessary, the primary in a city of over one million inhabitants shall be conducted in the same manner as the general election. In any such city, a chairman of the board of primary inspectors shall be selected in the same manner as a chairman of a board of inspectors at a general election.

§ 19. Section seventy-four of such chapter as thus renumbered and amended by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 74. Primary districts, officers and polling places. The custodian of primary records shall thirty days before each official primary day, divide every ward in a city, except a city of over four hundred thousand inhabitants, and divide every village having five thousand inhabitants or more, into primary districts, each of which shall consist of two contiguous election districts, except that in case there is an odd number of election districts in such ward or village, the highest numbered election district shall be a primary district by itself. There shall be two polling places in each of such primary districts which shall be designated and provided at public expense by the officers or boards whose duty it is to provide polling places for days of general election, and which shall be, so far as they are available, the same places as were used for the last preceding general election. The custodian of primary records shall assign one of the polling places in each such primary district to the party which, at the last election of governor, cast the highest number of votes for governor, and at the other polling place in such primary district there shall be held the primary elections of all other parties. In all other villages and towns, and in each city having over four hundred thousand inhabitants, each election district shall constitute a primary district. In a city, town or village in which each election district constitutes a primary district there shall be for each primary district primary election officers, who shall consist of the election inspectors, poll clerks and ballot clerks for the election district comprising such primary district and such inspectors shall be the board of primary inspectors. In election districts in which voting machines are used at the general election the ballot clerks to serve at the primary election shall be appointed by the board of election inspectors for the purposes of such primary election only. In a city or village having more than five thousand inhabitants, except a city having over four hundred thousand inhabitnats, there shall be for each primary district two groups of primary election officers, one of which shall consist of the election inspectors, poll clerks and ballot clerks for the election district or districts comprised within such primary district who shall at the time represent the party which at the last preceding election of a governor shall have cast the largest number of votes for governor, and the other of which shall consist of the election inspectors, poll clerks and ballot clerks who shall represent the party which, at such election, shall have cast the second largest number of votes for governor. The first mentioned officers shall conduct the primary election of the party represented by them and the second mentioned officers shall conduct the primary elections of all other parties at the time entitled to hold primary elections. The election inspectors belonging to each such group of primary officers shall be the board of primary inspectors. In a primary district having two boards of primary election inspectors each board shall elect an inspector chairman or the board before the opening of the polls at a primary election. In a primary district having one board of primary election inspectors the chairman of the board of election inspectors for the election district shall, if present, be the chairman of such board of primary officers, except as otherwise provided by law.

In a city, town or village in which each election district constitutes a primary district the polling place in each such primary district shall be designated and provided at public expense by the officers or boards whose duty it is to provide the polling places for the general election, and, where practicable, it shall also be the same place that was used at the last preceding general election, unless, in a city having over one million inhabitants, the primary polls be placed in a school or other public building as provided in section two hundred and ninety-nine.

§ 20. Section eighty-two of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 82. Preparation of ballot by voters. The voter, on retiring to the voting booth, shall prepare his ballot in the following manner: He shall make a cross X mark in the voting square at the left of the name of each candidate for whom he desires to vote. A cross X mark is any straight line crossing any other straight line at any angle within the voting space and no ballot shall be declared void because a cross X mark thereon is irregular in form. It shall not be lawful to make any mark on the ballot other than a cross X mark for the purpose of voting, and such mark shall be made only with a pencil having black lead, and only in the voting space to the left of the name of a candidate; except that the voter may write with a pencil having black lead in the blank space under the title of the proper office or party position the name of any person or persons for whom he desires to vote, whose name or names are not printed upon the ballot; not exceeding with the candidates for whom he has voted by cross X mark the total number of persons by whom such office or position is to be filled. It shall not be lawful to deface or tear a ballot in any manner, nor to erase any printed name, device, figure, word or letter therefrom, nor to erase any mark made thereon by such voter nor inclose in the folded ballot any other paper or any article. If the voter deface or tear a ballot, or wrongly mark the same or make an erasure thereon, he may obtain one additional ballot on returning to the ballot clerk the one so defaced or wrongly marked.

§ 21. Section eighty-six of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 86. Intent of voters. If the voter marks more names than there are persons to be nominated for an office or elected to a party position, or if for any other reason it is impossible to determine the voter's choice of a candidate for a party position or for nomination for an office, his vote shall not be counted therefor but shall be returned as a blank vote for such nomination or party position.

A void ballot is a ballot upon which there shall be found any mark other than a cross X mark made for the purpose of voting, which voting mark must be made with a pencil having black lead, only in a voting space to the left of the name of the candidate; or one upon which anything is written other than the name or names of any person or persons not printed upon the ballot, for whom the voter desires to vote, which must be written in the blank space under the title of the proper office or party position with a pencil having black lead; or one which is defaced or torn by the voter; or one upon which there shall be found any erasure of any printed device, figure, letter or word, or of any name or mark written thereon, by such voter; or in which shall be found inclosed a separate piece of paper or other material; and upon such ballot no vote for any candidate thereon shall be counted. Any straight line crossing any other straight line at any angle within a voting space shall be deemed a valid voting mark; but no ballot shall be declared void because a cross mark thereon is irregular in form.

§ 22. Subdivision one of section eighty-nine of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and ninety-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, and amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter two hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. Canvass by custodians of primary records. The custodian of primary records shall forthwith proceed to canvass the statements of results filed with him as provided in this article, and shall complete such canvass within one hundred and twenty hours from midnight of the day upon which the primary election was held.

He shall canvass separately the votes cast in each election district by the enrolled voters of the several parties respectively.

The candidate for a party nomination to public office, or for election to a party position, to be filled by the voters of a territory wholly within an election district, ward or town, who has received the highest number of votes cast in the primary election of a party in such election district, ward or town, shall be the nominee of said party for such public office, or shall be elected to such party position. Said custodian shall deliver upon request to such candidate, if he be elected to a party position, a certificate of his election.

The candidate for a party nomination to public office, or for election to a party position, to be filled by the voters of a district wholly within the jurisdiction of a custodian of primary records and greater than an election district, ward or town, who has received the highest number of votes cast in the primary election of a party in such district shall receive the nomination of said party for the public office, or be elected to the party position, for which he was designated or voted for. The custodian of primary records shall deliver upon request to such candidate, if he be elected to a party position, a certificate of such election.

The custodian of primary records shall duly certify to the secretary of state a statement of the vote cast in the county in the primary election by the enrolled voters of each party, respectively, for all candidates for nomination for public office, or for election to party position, whose designations are required by this chapter to be filed in the office of the secretary of state. Such statement shall be filed by such custodian in the office of the secretary of state within one hundred and twenty hours from midnight of the day on which the primary election was held.

§ 23. Section one hundred and twenty-three of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 123. Independent certificates of nomination. 1. Independent nominations shall be made by a certificate subscribed by the required number of such electors, each of whom shall add to his signature his place of residence and make oath that he is an elector and has truly stated his residence. The making of the said oath shall be proved by the certificate of the notary or other officer before whom the said oath is taken, and it shall be unnecessary for an elector who has subscribed a certificate of nomination, as herein provided, to sign any affidavit as to the matter to which he has made oath as aforesaid. The certificate hereinbefore provided for of the notary or other officer shall be in the following form substantially:

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
County of ..... }

On the ..... day of ..... In the year ....., before me personally came (here shall be inserted the names of each and every elector appearing and making oath before the said officer), each of whom was to me personally known and known by me to be the elector whose name and place of residence is subscribed by him to the foregoing certificate and each of the foregoing electors being by me duly and severally sworn did make oath that he is an elector and has truly stated his residence, and that it is his intention to support at the polls the candidacy of the person or persons nominated for public office in the foregoing certificate of nomination.

(Signature and official title.)

2. As an alternative method of authentication, in lieu of such acknowledgment, provision may be made in such nominating certificate for a column under the title "witness," for the signature of a witness opposite the names of signers of the certificate. There may be a subscribing witness for any signature, and the same person may act as witness for any number of signers. No person shall be qualified to act as such witness unless he shall be a freeholder within or shall have been for the last preceding five years a resident of the county in which the person resides whose signature he is witnessing; nor unless he shall have been registered either from the same address or within the same election district for the last preceding two general elections, or the territory of such election district as defined at the time of the first of such two registrations; nor unless his good character and honesty are certified to as provided below either by at least one-half of the candidates whom the certificate nominates or by the committee to fill vacancies named therein, which certificate of good character and honesty must be filed with the board or officer with whom the nominating certificate is filed. Such witness must sign his name in the presence of the voter whose name he is witnessing and must thereafter appear before an officer authorized to administer oaths and take acknowledgments and make the following affidavit to be attached to the nominating certificate:

STATE OF NEW YORK, } ss.:
County of ....., }

On this ..... day of ..... In the year ....., before me personally came (here insert the name of witness), to me personally known, who, being by me duly sworn, did depose and say that he knew each of the voters whose names and places of residence are subscribed to the foregoing nominating certificate, as to whose signatures deponent has signed as a witness above, and deponent makes oath that he saw each of them sign the same, and that each such voter on signing such certificate declared to deponent that it was his intention to support at the polls the candidacy of the person or persons nominated for public office in the foregoing nominating certificate; and that deponent thereupon signed his name as a witness thereto in the presence of each such voter.

Said deponent does also make oath that he is there state his qualifications to act as a witness as above provided), and that he has been registered for the last two general elections as follows: For the general election of 19.. I was registered from (state address) in the election district of the ..... assembly district, county of ..... state of New York. For the general election of 19.. I was registered from (state address) in the election district of the ..... assembly district, county of ..... state of New York.

.....
(Signature of witness.)

Subscribed and sworn to before me this ..... day of .....

.....
(Official title of officer.)

§ The certificate to the good character of the witness must be substantially as follows:

The undersigned hereby certifies to the good character and honesty of the following named person acting as witness to signatures upon a nominating certificate for the next ensuing election:

Name of witness	Permanent residence of witness	Business of witness	Business address of witness
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....
.....	.....	.....	.....

I certify that I have known the said witness for (here state length of acquaintance) and that all the facts herein stated as to the character, honesty, residence, business and business address of the witness certified to, are stated upon my knowledge.

Dated.....

(Signature).....
(Residence).....

If the person making such certificate of good character and honesty has not personal knowledge of all such facts, his certificate may nevertheless be accepted, provided he shall state therein that any fact, specifying it, not made on his personal knowledge, is made in good faith upon information received from another person whom he names, and further provided that he attaches a certificate of such other person in substantially the foregoing form stating such fact or facts upon personal knowledge. Such other person must be a qualified elector of the district for which the nomination is made.

4. Any such witness, candidate, member of committee to fill vacancies or other person, who makes a false affidavit, certificate or statement as thus provided for, is guilty of a misdemeanor and shall be punished by imprisonment for a term of not less than three months.

5. The certificate of nomination and each separate paper thereof, if there be more than one such paper, shall contain the following declaration which shall be subscribed by the signers thereof:

"We the undersigned duly qualified electors of the district for which the nomination for public office is hereby made under the provisions of sections one hundred and twenty-two and one hundred and twenty-three of the election law do hereby declare that it is our intention to support at the polls the candidacy of the person or persons herein nominated for public office."

The certificate shall also contain the titles of the offices to be filled, the name and residence of each candidate nominated, and if in a city, the street number of such residence and his place of business, if any; and shall designate in not more than five words the political or other name which the signers shall select, which name shall not include the name of any organized political party.

A certificate may designate upon its face one or more persons as a committee to represent the signers thereof, for the purposes specified by section one hundred and thirty-five of this article. The signatures to the certificate of nomination need not all be appended to one paper. No person shall join in nominating more candidates for any one office than there are persons to be elected thereto, and no certificate shall contain the names of more candidates for any office than there are persons to be elected to such office.

6. The name of no person signing an independent certificate of nomination shall be counted unless such person shall on one of the days of registration in such year be registered as a qualified elector, and in case a candidate nominated by an independent certificate of nomination be at the time of filing the said certificate or afterwards the candidate of a political party for the same office the name of no person who is an enrolled member of such political party shall be counted, except where such nomination is afterwards made by a party committee or committee to fill vacancies. For the purpose of ascertaining whether the person whose name appears on an independent certificate of nomination signed such certificate, the affidavit or testimony of such person that he did not sign such certificate shall be prima facie evidence that he did not sign such certificate. If the name of a person who has signed a certificate of independent nomination appear upon another certificate nominating the same or a different person for the same office it shall not be counted upon either certificate.

§ 24. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section one hundred and fifty-one, to read as follows:

§ 151. Additional meetings for registration. If a special election be called by the governor or a special or other election be appointed by or pursuant to law for a time other than the day of general election, the inspectors of election of the various election districts in the political subdivision for which such special or other election is to be held shall meet in their respective districts on the second Saturday preceding such election, from eight o'clock in the forenoon to ten o'clock in the evening, for the purpose of revising and correcting the register of voters as provided in this article.

§ 25. Section one hundred and fifty-three of such chapter, as amended by chapters six hundred and forty-nine and seven hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 153. Adding and erasing names on register. If the board of inspectors at any meeting for the registration of electors shall have neglected or refused to place upon the register of electors the name of any person who is entitled to have his name placed thereon, application may be made to the supreme court, or any justice thereof in the judicial district in which such election district is located, or of a county adjoining such judicial district, or to a county judge of the county in which such election district is located, for an order to place such name upon the register of electors; and such court, justice or judge may, upon sufficient evidence, and upon such notice of such application, of not less than twenty-four hours, to the board of inspectors and such other persons interested, as the court, justice or judge may require, order such inspectors to convene as a board of registration on the second Saturday before such election, and to add the name of such person to such register of electors, and such register shall be corrected accordingly; but no court, justice or judge shall order the name of any person to be added to the register of electors unless it shall have been omitted therefrom through the fault, error or negligence of the election officers. In case the name of any person who will not be qualified to vote in such election district, at the election for which such registration is made, shall appear upon such register, application may be made in like manner by any elector of the town or city in which such election district is located or by the state superintendent of elections or any deputy state superintendent of elections in any court, justice or judge hereinbefore designated, for an order striking such name from the register, and such court, justice or judge may, upon sufficient evidence, and upon such notice of such application, of not less than twenty-four hours, to the person interested as the court, justice or judge may require, served either personally or by depositing the same in the post-office addressed to said person by his name, and at the address which appears in the register certified by the inspectors of election order such board to strike such name from such register of voters, and such register shall be corrected accordingly. In all applications to strike the names of voters from the register under this section an affidavit by the state superintendent of elections or any of his deputies when duly deputed by the state superintendent of elections for that purpose, that investigation was made by him pursuant to the provisions of section four hundred and seventy-five of this chapter, and that the affiant did visit and inspect the premises claimed by the voter as his residence, and did interrogate an inmate, house dweller, keeper, caretaker, owner, proprietor or landlord thereof or therein as to the said voter's residence therein or thereat, and that the said affiant was informed by one or more of said persons, naming them, that they were acquainted with and knew the persons residing therein or thereat, and that the voter did not reside at said premises thirty days before election, shall be presumptive evidence against the right of the voter to register from such premises, and in case the court, justice or judge direct that service of the order to show cause may be made by depositing the same in the post-office, such service shall not be complete until a copy of the order to show cause shall also have been served upon the custodian of primary records for the political subdivision in which such election district is located, and upon the chairmen of each political committee for the political subdivision in which such election district is located. If upon the hearing of such application the court, justice or judge shall decide that the name of the elector shall be stricken from the register, the order of the court, justice or judge shall direct that the board of elections shall cause such name to be stricken from the register and also from the books of enrollment if it appears therein. In case the elector has, through no fault or neglect of his own, been registered in a wrong election district, the court may, upon proper proof, direct that his name be stricken from the register of the district in which he is not a qualified elector and, if he is a qualified elector in an adjoining election district, may direct that his name be added to the register of electors in the election district in which he is a qualified elector. No application to add a name to or strike a name from the register shall be made after a day at least two days prior to the second Saturday before election.

§ 26. Section one hundred and fifty-five of such chapter, as amended by chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 155. Register; how arranged; signature law. 1. This subdivision shall apply to election districts outside of a city having more than one million inhabitants. In all such election districts the register shall be arranged in twenty-four columns, except that in election districts in which personal registration is not required it shall consist of twenty-three columns, of which the first twenty-one columns shall be the same as in the registers for election districts in which personal registration is required. The leaves of the register shall be indexed from A to Z. In the first column of such register there shall be entered, at the time of the completion of the registration on the last day for registration, a number opposite the name of each person so enrolled, beginning with "one" opposite the first name entered in the page indexed A and continuing in numerical order to and including the last name entered upon the last page of such register. On each day of registration there shall be entered in the second column thereof the surname of such persons in the alphabetical order of the first letter thereof, on the page bearing the index letter of such surname and in the third column the christian name or names of such persons respectively. In the fourth column shall be entered the residence number or other designation, and in the fifth column the name of the street or avenue of such residence or a brief description of the locality thereof. In the sixth column shall be entered the number of the floor or room occupied by the elector at the residence given by him, and in the seventh column shall be entered the full name of the householder, tenant, subtenant or apartment-lessee with whom the elector resides, and in the eighth column shall be entered his age, in the ninth, tenth and eleventh columns shall be entered his length of residence by years, months and days as the case may be, in the state, county and election district, respectively, and in the twelfth column shall be entered the country of his nativity which shall mean the country, state or province of the elector's birth, irrespective of his former political allegiance. In the thirteenth column, if he be a naturalized citizen, shall be entered the date of the naturalization certificate under which he claims citizenship and in the fourteenth column shall be entered the designation of the court issuing such naturalization certificate. In the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth columns shall be entered respectively the name of the state, the city or town, and the street number and the name of the street or avenue of the residence of such person from which such person last registered or voted, and the year in which he last registered or voted. In the nineteenth column shall be entered the date of the registration of the elector. In the twentieth column shall be entered if the elector is in business for himself or with others, the name under which he is so in business, or, if the elector is employed by some other person, the name of his present employer. If he is not in business and has no employment, the word "none" shall be entered, together with the name under which he was last in business or the name of his last employer, if any. In the twenty-first column shall be entered the street and number, or if it has no street number, a brief description of the location of the place, if any, where he is so in business or employed, or, if unemployed, the place, if any, where he was last in business or employed. The twenty-second column shall be reserved for the signature of any elector who registers personally, at the time of registration, or, in case the elector alleges his inability to write, for entering therein the number of the "identification statement for registration day" made by such elector as hereinafter provided. Above each horizontal line in the said twenty-second column shall be printed the words "the foregoing statements are true" and the elector shall at the time of personal registration, sign his name by his own hand and without assistance, using an indelible pencil or ink, below such words on the horizontal line in the register of electors, which register shall be known as the "signature copy." Said signature copy shall be one of the registers, other than the public copy, which signature copy shall be kept by an inspector of opposite political faith from the chairman, and shall be used at the polls on election day. The twenty-third column, or, in the register for an election district in which personal registration is not required, the twenty-second column, shall be reserved for entering the consecutive number on the stub of the official ballot, voted by the elector on election day. In the twenty-fourth column, or, in the register for an election district in which personal registration is not required, the twenty-third column, shall be entered, opposite the name of each elector, under the heading "remarks" the facts regarding challenges, oaths and other facts affecting such elector required to be recorded, including, in the case of a person not required to register personally who did in fact so register, the word "personal."

2. This subdivision shall apply only to election districts within a city having more than one million inhabitants. In all election districts in any such city, the register shall be arranged in twenty-nine (at the general election preceding a presidential primary, thirty) columns, and the leaves thereof shall be indexed from A to Z. The first column of the register shall be entitled "Registration No. of voter," and in such column shall be entered at the time of the completion of the registration on the last day for registration, a number opposite the name of each person so registered, beginning with "one" opposite the first name entered in the page indexed A and continuing in numerical order to and including the last name entered upon the last page of such register. Columns two to twenty-four inclusive shall be filled in on each day of registration as each voter is registered, and the remaining columns at the times respectively provided. All such columns shall be appropriately entitled to indicate their purpose. In the second column shall be entered the date of the registration of each voter. In the third column shall be entered the surname of such persons in the alphabetical order of the first letter thereof, on the page bearing the index letter of such surname. In the fourth column shall be entered the christian or given name or names of such persons respectively. In the fifth and sixth columns shall be entered the residence number or other designation, and the name of the street or avenue of such residence or a brief description of the locality thereof. In the seventh column shall be entered the number of the floor or room occupied by the elector at the residence given by him. In case the elector has, through no fault or neglect of his own, been registered in a wrong election district, the court may, upon proper proof, direct that his name be stricken from the register of the district in which he is not a qualified elector and, if he is a qualified elector in an adjoining election district, may direct that his name be added to the register of electors in the election district in which he is a qualified elector. No application to add a name to or strike a name from the register shall be made after a day at least two days prior to the second Saturday before election.

§ 26. Section one hundred and fifty-five of such chapter, as amended by chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 155. Register; how arranged; signature law. 1. This subdivision shall apply to election districts outside of a city having more than one million inhabitants. In all such election districts the register shall be arranged in twenty-four columns, except that in election districts in which personal registration is not required it shall consist of twenty-three columns, of which the first twenty-one columns shall be the same as in the registers for election districts in which personal registration is required. The leaves of the register shall be indexed from A to Z. In the first column of such register there shall be entered, at the time of the completion of the registration on the last day for registration, a number opposite the name of each person so enrolled, beginning with "one" opposite the first name entered in the page indexed A and continuing in numerical order to and including the last name entered upon the last page of such register. On each day of registration there shall be entered in the second column thereof the surname of such persons in the alphabetical order of the first letter thereof, on the page bearing the index letter of such surname and in the third column the christian name or names of such persons respectively. In the fourth column shall be entered the residence number or other designation, and in the fifth column the name of the street or avenue of such residence or a brief description of the locality thereof. In the sixth column shall be entered the number of the floor or room occupied by the elector at the residence given by him, and in the seventh column shall be entered the full name of the householder, tenant, subtenant or apartment-lessee with whom the elector resides, and in the eighth column shall be entered his age, in the ninth, tenth and eleventh columns shall be entered his length of residence by years, months and days as the case may be, in the state, county and election district, respectively; and in the twelfth column shall be entered the country of his nativity which shall mean the country, state or province of the elector's birth, irrespective of his former political allegiance. In the thirteenth column, if he be a naturalized citizen, shall be entered the date of the naturalization certificate under which he claims citizenship and in the fourteenth column shall be entered the designation of the court issuing such naturalization certificate. In the fifteenth, sixteenth, seventeenth and eighteenth columns shall be entered respectively the name of the state, the city or town, and the street number and the name of the street or avenue of the residence of such person from which such person last registered or voted, and the year in which he last registered or voted. In the nineteenth column shall be entered the date of the registration of the elector. In the twentieth column shall be entered if the elector is in business for himself or with others the name under which he is so in business, or, if the elector is employed by some other person, the name of his present employer. If he is not in business and has no employment, the word "none" shall be entered, together with the name under which he was last in business or the name of his last employer, if any. In the twenty-first column shall be entered the street and number, or if it has no street number, a brief description of the location of the place, if any, where he is so in business or employed, or, if unemployed, the place, if any, where he was last in business or employed. The information required to be stated in the twentieth and twenty-first columns shall only be asked in the event that the person offering to register shall not have registered in the same county in the general election immediately preceding. The twenty-second column of the register of any election district in which personal registration is required shall be reserved for the signature, at the time of registration, of any elector who registers personally in any such district, or in case such elector alleges his inability to write, for entering therein the number of the "identification statement for registration day" made by such elector as hereinafter provided. Above each horizontal line in the said twenty-second column shall be printed the words "the foregoing statements are true" and the elector shall at the time of personal registration, sign his name by his own hand and without assistance, using an indelible pencil or ink, below such words on the horizontal line in the register of electors, which register shall be known as the "signature copy." Said signature copy shall be one of the registers, other than the public copy, which signature copy shall be kept by an inspector of opposite political faith from the chairman, and shall be used at the polls on election day. The twenty-third column, or, in the register for an election district in which personal registration is not required, the twenty-second column, shall be reserved for entering the consecutive number on the stub of the official ballot, voted by the elector on election day. In the twenty-fourth column, or, in the register for an election district in which personal registration is not required, the twenty-third column, shall be entered, opposite the name of each elector, under the heading "remarks" the facts regarding challenges, oaths and other facts affecting such elector required to be recorded, including, in the case of a person not required to register personally who did in fact so register, the word "personal."

2. This subdivision shall apply only to election districts within a city having more than one million inhabitants. In all election districts in any such city, the register shall be arranged in twenty-nine (at the general election preceding a presidential primary, thirty) columns, and the leaves thereof shall be indexed from A to Z. The first column of the register shall be entitled "Registration No. of voter," and in such column shall be entered at the time of the completion of the registration on the last day for registration, a number opposite the name of each person so registered, beginning with "one" opposite the first name entered in the page indexed A and continuing in numerical order to and including the last name entered upon the last page of such register. Columns two to twenty-four inclusive shall be filled in on each day of registration as each voter is registered, and the remaining columns at the times respectively provided. All such columns shall be appropriately entitled to indicate their purpose. In the second column shall be entered the date of the registration of each voter. In the third column shall be entered the surname of such persons in the alphabetical order of the first letter thereof, on the page bearing the index letter of such surname. In the fourth column shall be entered the christian or given name or names of such persons respectively. In the fifth and sixth columns shall be entered the residence number or other designation, and the name of the street or avenue of such residence or a brief description of the locality thereof. In the seventh column shall be entered the number of the floor or room occupied by the elector at the residence given by him. In case the elector has, through no fault or neglect of his own, been registered in a wrong election district, the court may, upon proper proof, direct that his name be stricken from the register of the district in which he is not a qualified elector and, if he is a

containing said list of questions shall be entered when the questions have been answered, in the twenty-second column, in the register of electors in which the electors registering have signed their names. Said book of "identificaton statements for registration day" shall be kept at all times with the register in which the electors sign their names as hereinbefore provided. A sufficient number of identification statements for registration and election days, bound in book form shall be furnished to each board of inspectors in the same manner as the registration and poll-books are now furnished to said boards of inspectors. The lines in the registers and poll-books for election districts in which the registration of electors is required to be personal shall be one-half inch apart.

4. Each page of the registers and poll-books for any election district in the state shall in every case be consecutively numbered.

§ 37. Section one hundred and fifty-seven of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, chapters eight hundred and eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 157. Preparation and distribution of registry lists; investigation of false registration. The board of inspectors of each election district shall, immediately after the close of the last day of registration, make and complete one list of all persons registered in their respective districts, in the numerical order of the street numbers thereof, which list shall be signed and certified by the board of inspectors. Such list shall be delivered by the chairman of the board of inspectors to the police captain of the precinct, if any, in which the election district is located, or an officer thereof, or to the town clerk, who shall forthwith deliver the same to the board of elections in the county in which such election district is located. The board of elections of each county containing a city of the first or second class and the board of elections of the city of New York shall, as soon as possible after the delivery of such lists, and not less than six days prior to the day of election, print in pamphlet form for each ward of any such city within their respective counties, or for each assembly district in the city of New York, not less than twenty-five times as many copies of said registration lists as there are election districts in such assembly district or ward, so that each assembly district or ward pamphlet shall contain the lists of the several election districts in such assembly district or ward. Upon the written application of the chairman of the executive committee of the county committee of any political party whose candidates are entitled to a place upon the official ballot to be voted at the election for which the registration is made, the board of elections of such city or of any such county, as the case may be, shall respectively deliver to such chairman five copies of each assembly district or ward pamphlet for each election district within such city, or, in the city of New York, within each assembly district of the county which such county committee represents. Two pamphlets containing the lists of the registered persons in the election districts within his precinct shall be furnished to each police captain in all such cities. It shall be the duty of every police captain in every city of the state to forthwith cause an investigation of each name registered in his precinct to be made and to report to the state superintendent of elections at his office in such city or at such other office as such superintendent may in writing designate any case of false registration there found. In any city of the state in which registration lists are not printed, including third class cities, it shall be the duty of the board of elections of the county or of such city to afford necessary facilities, including clerical assistance, to every such police captain in transcribing the whole or any part of the registration lists in aid of the duty of investigation imposed on him under the provisions of this section. The board of elections in each county shall furnish to the state superintendent of elections three copies of each pamphlet printed by it. The remaining pamphlets so printed shall be distributed in the discretion of the said boards, which shall have respectively the power to charge for each pamphlet a sum not exceeding ten cents a copy, and any moneys resulting from the sale thereof shall be paid to the comptroller of the city of New York or county treasurer of the county for the benefit of the treasury of such city or county. The boards of election shall contract for the printing of such lists of registered electors with whomsoever it may seem to said board to be most advantageous to so contract, but such contract shall only be awarded after proper public notice and to the lowest bidder.

Such lists shall be made and printed as near as may be in the following form, to wit:

GRAND STREET.

Residence number or other designation	Name of elector.
14	Smith, John M.
15	Jones, Charles M.

§ 28. Section one hundred and fifty-eight of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 158. Registration in cities and in villages of five thousand inhabitants. In cities and villages having five thousand inhabitants or more, the names of such persons only as personally appear before the inspectors, and who are or will be at the election for which the registration is made, qualified electors, shall be registered for a general election, except that whenever any election district in a village having five thousand inhabitants or more shall embrace within its boundaries territory without the limits of such village, the inspectors shall, at their first meeting for registration for a general election, place upon such register the names of all persons appearing on the register of the last preceding general election who resided without the limits of such village but within the election district and who voted at such last preceding general election, except the names of such electors as are proven to the satisfaction of such inspectors to have ceased to be electors since such general election or to have moved within the limits of such village. They shall also place upon such register, at their first and subsequent meetings, the names of all other persons residing without the limits of the village and within such election district who may then appear before such inspectors and apply for registration and who are or who will be at the election for which the registration is made qualified electors, and also, at their first and subsequent meetings, the names of all persons not registered under the foregoing provisions who are known or proven to the satisfaction of the inspectors to be then or thereafter entitled to vote at such election and who reside within such election district but without the limits of such city or village.

§ 29. Section one hundred and fifty-nine of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eight hundred and twenty of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 159. Registration elsewhere. At the first meeting for registration in any election district where only two meetings for the registration of voters are held for any general election, as provided in section one hundred and fifty of this article, the inspectors shall place upon the register the names of all persons who voted at the last preceding general election, as shown by the register or poll book of such election, except the names of such voters as are proven to the satisfaction of such inspectors to have ceased to be voters in such district since such general election. They shall also place upon the register at their first and second meetings the names of all other persons who then appear before such inspectors and apply for registration and who are or will be, at the election for which the registration is made, qualified electors, and also, at their first and second meetings, the names of all persons not registered under the foregoing provisions who are known or proven to the satisfaction of the inspectors to be then or thereafter entitled to vote at such election.

§ 30. Section one hundred and eighty-two of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 182. Delivery of blank books for registration; certificates and instructions. The secretary of state shall purchase whenever he deems it desirable for the best interests of the state, a suitable number of blank books for registers of voters, with blank certificates and brief instructions for registering the names of voters therein, in the forms respectively provided in sections one hundred and fifty-four and one hundred and fifty-five of this chapter, at least four of such books for each board of inspectors in the state, and such number of extra copies thereof as in his judgment may be necessary for each county or city to replace lost or damaged registers before delivery to the inspectors. Such register of voters shall have the leaves thereof indexed with the letters of the alphabet, beginning with the letter "A" for the first leaf, and so on. At least twenty days prior to the first day of registration for a general election in each year, the secretary of state shall transmit a sufficient number of such registers, certificates and instructions to the board of elections of each county, and to the board of elections of the city of New York located in the borough of Manhattan, and to the chief clerk of the branch office of the board of elections in each other borough within the city of New York, for the use of each board of inspectors within such counties and boroughs, respectively. The board of elections of each county, outside the city of New York, shall deliver such books to the town clerks of each town and to the city clerk of each city in the county, by mail or otherwise, at least five days prior to the first day of registration, and such town clerks and city clerks, and the said board of elections and chief clerks of branch offices of the board of elections in the city of New York, shall deliver such books to the inspectors of said towns, cities and boroughs, respectively, before the hour set for registering the names of voters on the first day of registration. On each day of registration the board of elections of the city of New York and of each county shall furnish to each board of inspectors in each such county or city, respectively, the blanks for the list of voters provided for in section one hundred and fifty-seven of this article. Such blanks shall be distributed in time and manner as above provided for the distribution for registers.

§ 31. Section two hundred and six of such chapter, as added by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 206. Transfer and custody of records; devolution and continuance of powers. All books, documents, papers, records and election appliances or appurtenances now or heretofore held or used by or under the control of any officer or officers of any county or of any political subdivision thereof or therein, relating to or used in the conduct of general, special or primary elections, shall be transferred to or continue in the care, custody and control of the board of elections; and the said board of elections in any such county shall continue to be charged with the duty of performing each, every and all of the duties of the county clerk or commissioner of elections of said county, relating to elections heretofore devolved upon such board by the former provisions of this section, except as otherwise provided in this chapter. In the city of New York the board of elections shall continue to exercise the same powers and duties now exercised by it, excepting as otherwise provided in this chapter. All books, documents, papers, records and election appliances held or used by any commissioner or commissioners of election, in any county where powers and duties have been [illegible] shall continue in the custody of the board of elections for such county.

§ 32. Section two hundred and ninety-six of such chapter, as amended by chapter two hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 296. Creation, division and alteration of election districts. Every town or ward of a city not subdivided into election districts shall be an election district. The town board of every town containing more than four hundred voters and the common council of every city except New York and Buffalo, in which there shall be a ward containing more than four hundred voters, shall, on or before the first day of July in each year, whenever necessary so to do, divide such town or ward respectively into election districts, to take effect on the sixth Wednesday before the general election in such year, each of which shall be compact in form, wholly within the town or ward, and shall contain respectively as near as may be, three hundred voters, but no such ward or town shall be again divided into election districts until, at some general election, the number of votes cast in one or more districts thereof shall exceed three hundred and fifty; and in such case the redivision shall apply only to the town or ward in which such district is situated; provided, however, that in cities of the third class the common council, or other board or body charged with like duties, by resolution duly adopted at the time and to take effect as hereinbefore provided for the division of wards into election districts, may direct that wards in such city having five hundred and fifty voters or less shall not be divided but shall constitute one election district; or, that wards having five hundred voters or less, which have been divided into election districts pursuant to the foregoing provisions of this section, shall be consolidated into one election district. Such resolution shall fix and determine the polling place for such election district or consolidated districts and in all such cases it shall be the duty of the common council or other board or body charged with like duties, to furnish such polling place with one booth for each seventy-five voters in such election district or consolidated districts, as shown by the last preceding registration of voters in such ward. If any part of a city shall be within a town, the town board shall divide into election districts only that part of the town which is outside of the city. No election district including any part of a city shall include any part of a town outside of a city.

A town or ward of a city containing less than four hundred voters, or an election district of a town containing less than three hundred voters may, in any year not later than the first day of July, be divided into election districts by the board or other body charged with such duty, to take effect on the sixth Wednesday before the general election in such year, when, in the judgment of such board or body, the convenience of the voters shall be promoted thereby. Upon the creation, division or alteration of an election district outside of a city, and on or before September first the town board shall appoint four inspectors of election for each election district so created, divided or altered, to take effect on or before the first day of registration thereafter and not earlier than the second Wednesday following the next fall primary, who shall be equally divided between the two parties entitled to representation on boards of inspectors. If a town has been divided into three or more election districts, and if at any general election at which a governor is elected, the number of votes cast for governor in any district in such town does not exceed two hundred, the town board of such town may on or before the first day of August succeeding, if it deems that the convenience of voters will be promoted thereby, divide such town into such number of election districts, to take effect on the sixth Wednesday before the next general election, as it deems desirable, or change the boundaries of the existing districts, in such manner that no district shall contain more than three hundred voters as indicated by the last preceding vote for governor. If, in pursuance of this section, the boundaries of an election district in such town should be changed, or a new election district is created, by the consolidation of two or more districts or parts of districts, the town board shall on or before September first appoint for each such district so created, or changed, four inspectors of election, to take effect on or before the first day of registration thereafter and not earlier than the second Wednesday following the next fall primary, who shall be equally divided between the two parties entitled to representation on boards of inspectors. Such inspectors of election shall hold office until their successors are regularly elected in such election districts, in pursuance of law.

§ 34. Subdivision one of section two hundred and ninety-nine of such chapter, as amended by chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

1. On the first Tuesday of September in each year, the town board of each town, and the common council of each city, except Buffalo, and the board of elections of the city of New York, shall designate the place in each election district in the city or town at which the meeting for the registration of voters and the election shall be held during the year; provided, however, that in the city of New York the place so designated, if a schoolhouse or other public building, may be in a contiguous election district. In the city of Buffalo the board of elections of the county of Erie shall designate such places for registry and election on the first Monday in August in each year.

§ 35. Section three hundred and one of such chapter, as amended by chapter five hundred and eighty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter two hundred and thirty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 301. Publication of list of registration and polling places. The officers authorized to designate the registration and polling places in any city, except the city of New York, shall cause to be published in two newspapers within such city a list of such places so designated, and the boundaries of each election district in which such registration and polling place is located and shall at the same time file said list with the state superintendent of elections. Such publication shall be made in the newspapers so selected upon each day of registration and the day of election, except that if such newspaper be an evening newspaper it shall be made on the day prior to each of such days. One of such newspapers so selected shall be one which supports the candidates nominated that year by the political party polling the highest number of votes in the state at the last preceding election for governor, and the other newspaper so designated shall be one which supports the candidates nominated that year by the political party polling the next highest number of votes for governor at said election, one of which newspapers may be a daily newspaper published in the German language and two of which newspapers may be daily newspapers published in the Jewish language; which publication shall include the list of such registration and polling places and their boundaries, in the respective counties in which the newspapers are published. Such publication shall be made in such newspapers upon each day of registration and the day of election excepting if such newspaper be an evening newspaper it shall be made on the day prior to each of said days or if such day be Sunday, on the preceding Saturday. Such publications shall be made in newspapers published in such boroughs which shall respectively support the candidates nominated that year by the political parties which at the last preceding election for governor respectively cast the largest and next largest number of votes in the state for such office.

The said board shall also cause to be published in the City Record on or before the first day of registration in each year a complete list of all the registration and polling places so designated and the boundaries of the election districts in which such places are located arranged in numerical order under the designation of the respective boroughs in which they are located.

In selecting the newspapers in which such publications are to be made the said board shall keep in view the object of giving the widest publicity thereto.

§ 36. Section three hundred and twenty of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 320. Delivery of election laws to clerks, boards and election officers. The secretary of state shall at least sixty days before each general election cause to be prepared a compilation of the election law with explanatory notes and instructions, properly indexed, and procure the same to be printed by the legislative printer, and transmit to the board of elections of each county, and to the board of elections of the city of New York, located in the borough of Manhattan, and to the branch office of the board of elections in each of the other boroughs of the city of New York, a sufficient number of copies thereof to furnish one such copy to each member of each such board and to each of said branch offices of the [illegible] of the city of New York and one to each county, town, village and city clerk and to each election officer in any such county and said boroughs, together with such number of extra copies as may in his judgment be necessary to replace copies lost or mutilated before delivery thereof to election officers.

The board of elections of each county, except those counties the whole of which is included within the city of New York, shall forthwith transmit one of such copies to each of such officers in such county, and the board of elections of the city of New York shall cause to be delivered one of such copies to each of such officers in the city of New York. Each copy so received by each such officer shall belong to the office of the person receiving it. Every incumbent of the office shall preserve such copy during his term of office and upon the expiration of his term or removal from office deliver it to his successor. The secretary of state shall also transmit to the state superintendent of elections a sufficient number of such copies to furnish one of such copies to the superintendent and to each deputy.

§ 37. Section three hundred and thirty-one of such chapter, as added by chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and amended by chapters eighty-seven and two hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 331. Classification of ballots; form of ballots for candidates. 1. General provisions. There shall be five kinds of ballots, called respectively ballots for presidential electors, ballots for general officers, ballots upon constitutional amendments and questions submitted, ballots upon town propositions, and ballots upon town appropriations, which shall be used for the purposes which their names severally indicate and not otherwise. Ballots for general officers shall contain the names of all candidates except presidential electors. All ballots shall be printed in black ink, on book paper of good quality free from ground wood, five hundred sheets of which twenty-five by thirty-eight inches in size shall weigh sixty pounds and shall test for that size and weight at least twenty points on a Morrison tester. They shall be rectangular in shape, not less than eight inches in width and twelve inches in length, and shall have a margin extending beyond any printing thereon.

All ballots of the same kind for the same polling place shall be of precisely the same size, quality and shade of paper, and of precisely the same kind and arrangement of type and tint of ink. A different, but in each case uniform, kind of type shall be used for printing the names of candidates, the titles of offices, political designations, and the reading form of constitutional amendments and other questions and propositions submitted. The names of candidates shall be printed in capital letters in black-faced type not less than one-eighth nor more than three-sixteenths of an inch in height.

Each ballot shall be printed on the same sheet with a stub and shall be separated therefrom by a horizontal line of perforations extending across the entire width of the ballot. On the face of the stub shall be printed the instructions to voters hereinafter provided, on the back of the stub, immediately above the center of the indorsement on the back of the ballot hereinafter referred to, shall be printed "No. ....." the blank to be filled with the consecutive number of the ballot, beginning with "No. 1," and increasing in regular numerical order.

On the back of the ballot, below the line of perforations, just to the right of the center, and outside when the ballot is folded, shall be printed the following indorsement, the blanks being properly filled and the numbers running from one upward, consecutively:

Official ballot (for presidential electors).
County of .....
..... assembly district (ward or town).
..... election district.
(Date of election.)
(Facsimile of the signature of officer causing the ballot to be printed).

Each ballot shall be printed in sections, on which the candidates' names, emblems and political designations, or the constitutional amendment, or other question submitted, with the voting squares, and other requisite matter shall be boxed in by heavy black lines in the manner indicated in the illustration of the ballot hereinafter provided. The voting squares and the spaces occupied by emblems shall have a depth and width of five-sixteenths of an inch.

In case the sections shall be so numerous as to make the ballot unwieldy if they are printed in one column, they may be printed in as many columns as shall be necessary, and in that case, in order to produce an exactly rectangular ballot, blank sections may be used.

On each ballot shall be voting squares in which voters may make their voting marks. All voting squares shall be bounded by heavy black lines, the perpendicular lines to be not less than one-sixteenth of an inch wide. In all ballots there shall be a perpendicular column of these squares, and in the ballot for general officers, in the case of a candidate for governor or member of assembly nominated by two or more political organizations, the additional squares arranged horizontally as provided in subdivision three of this section. No voting squares shall be provided in the blank spaces for written names.

The ballots bearing the same number at the same election shall constitute a set of ballots.

Each political organization whose party name contains more than eleven letters shall select an abbreviated form thereof containing not more than eleven letters which shall be used upon the ballot whenever the necessities of space shall so require. The abbreviated form shall be certified at the same time and in the same manner as party names are required to be certified. In printing the names of candidates whose full names contain sixteen letters or more not more than one name other than the surname shall be printed in full, and each candidate may indicate in writing to the officer or officers charged with the duty of preparing the ballots the form in which, subject to this restriction, his name shall be printed. No emblem shall occupy a space longer in any direction than the voting square to which it relates.

In conformity with the foregoing provisions and with the provisions of subdivision three of this section the face of the ballot for general officers shall be substantially in the following form:

[Face of ballot]

1. To vote for a candidate on this ballot make a single cross X mark in one of the squares to the right of an emblem opposite his name.
2. To vote for a candidate NOT on this ballot write his name on a blank line under the candidates for that office.
3. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.
4. Any other mark, erasure or tear on this ballot renders it void.
5. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.

☞ Vote for one! GOVERNOR 1

JERRY COLLINS	Republican, Prohibition, Social Labor
HOSEA CLARK	Democratic
WILLIAM HIGGS	Progressive, Ind. League
PAUL PRY	Liberal

☞ Vote for one! LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR 2

PERRY PRINDLE	Republican, Prohibition, Social Labor
RALPH HUNTER	Democratic
JOHN SMITH	Progressive
PATRICK DOYLE	Ind. League
HENRY SPENCER	Liberal

2. Ballots for presidential electors. The names of the presidential electors of each party shall be printed in one column indicating:

First. The electors at large, whose names shall be arranged in the alphabetical order of the surnames; and

Second. The electors of each district, whose names shall be arranged in the numerical order of their district.

The columns shall be parallel to each other and shall be separated by heavy black lines. In addition to the party columns a blank column with lines for writing shall also be provided in which voters may write the names of candidates for presidential electors not on the ballot and which shall be sufficient to contain as many names as there are electors to be chosen. It shall be designated as the blank column and shall contain no voting spaces. At the head of each party column shall be printed the party emblem; below this a blank circle three-quarters of an inch in diameter; below this the party name in large type; below this the names of the candidates for president and vice-president; and below this a heavy line dividing the heading from the names of the presidential electors. Above the name of the first elector shall be printed the words "presidential electors." The names of the presidential electors shall be printed in spaces one-quarter of an inch in depth, except that the first space containing also the words "presidential electors" shall be half an inch in depth. The spaces shall be divided from each other by light horizontal lines. At the left of the name of each elector shall be printed a voting space one-quarter of an inch square, except the space opposite the first name, which shall be half an inch in depth.

Each party circle shall be surrounded by the following instructions, plainly printed: "For a straight ticket, mark within this circle."

The columns for the presidential electors of independent bodies shall be similar to the party columns except that above the emblem in each colmn shall be printed the words "independent nominations" in large type like that used for the party names.

In the blank column the space occupied by the emblem and voting circle in the party column shall be occupied by the following instructions, plainly printed: "In the column below, the voter may write the name of any person for whom he desires to vote whose name is not printed on the ballot." Below the line dividing the heading from the blank spaces shall be printed, as in the other columns, the words "presidential electors."

The columns shall be arranged upon the ballot as directed by the secretary of state, precedence, however, being given to the several parties according to the number of votes for governor polled at the last preceding gubernatorial election.

On the stub at the top of the ballot shall be printed in heavy black type the following instructions:

"1. To vote for the electors of one party make a cross X mark within the circle above the party column.

2. To vote for some, but not all, of the electors of one party make a cross X mark in the square at the left of the name of every candidate printed on the ballot for whom you desire to vote.

3. To vote for any candidate not on the ballot write his name in the blank space provided therefor.

4. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.

5. Any other mark or any erasure or tear on the ballot renders it void.

6. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another."

3. Ballots for general officers. The names of all candidates for any one office shall be printed in a separate section, and the sections shall be in the customary order of the offices and shall be numbered from one upward by a numeral printed in the upper right hand corner of the section. The names of candidates shall be printed in their appropriate section in such order as the board of elections may direct, precedence, however, being given, except as herein otherwise provided, to the candidate of the party which polled the highest number of votes for governor at the last preceding election for such officer, and so on. At the top of each section in the center shall be printed on one line the title of the office. On the same line, to the left of such title and immediately above the emblems and voting squares, there shall be printed a direction as to the number of candidates for whom a vote may be cast, which direction shall be punctuated by an exclamation point. If two or more candidates are nominated for the same office for different terms, the term for which each is nominated shall be printed as a part of the title of the office. At the bottom of each section as many separate spaces as there are candidates to be elected shall be left blank in which the voter may write the names of any candidates not on the ballot. Except as herein otherwise provided with respect to a candidate for the office of governor or of member of assembly who is nominated by more than one political organization, there shall be printed on each line below the top, in the following order, from left to right, the party emblem, the voting square, the candidate's name and the name of the party by which he is nominated. The width of the enclosure containing the name of the candidate and of such party shall not exceed three and one-half inches. In any case where a candidate for public office is nominated by more than one political organization, the party names and emblems shall appear in the order of priority based on the relative number of votes cast for governor by each organization at the preceding election of a governor. In any such case, the emblems shall be arranged horizontally before the voting square, beginning next to the square immediately preceding the name of the candidate with the emblem of the party casting the highest number of such votes. When any candidate for the office of governor or member of assembly is nominated by more than one political organization, there shall be one voting square, in the same horizontal row as the emblems, to the right of each emblem before the name of a candidate so nominated for such office. The final letter of the party name or names shall be close to the right hand perpendicular line of the box, and any space between the candidate's name and his party name or names shall be filled with dotted or waved lines.

On the stub at the top of the ballot shall be printed the following directions to the voter:

1. To vote for a candidate on this ballot make a single cross X mark in one of the squares to the right of an emblem opposite his name.

2. To vote for a candidate not on this ballot write his name on a blank line under the candidates for that office.

3. Mark only with a pencil having black lead.

4. Any other mark, erasure or tear on this ballot renders it void.

5. If you tear, or deface, or wrongly mark this ballot, return it and obtain another.

In direction number one the words "right" and "emblem" shall be underlined.

§ 38. Section three hundred and thirty-three-a of such chapter, as added by chapter two hundred and forty-three of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby repealed.

§ 39. Section three hundred and forty-three of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 343. Distribution of ballots and stationery. The board of elections of each county, except those counties which are wholly within the city of New York, shall deliver at its office to each town or city clerk in such county, except in New York city and in the city of Buffalo, on the Saturday before the election for which they are required, the official and sample ballots, cards of instruction and other stationery required to be provided for each polling place in such town or city for such election. It is hereby made the duty of each such town or city clerk to call at the office of such board of elections at such time and receive such ballots and stationery. In the cities of New York and Buffalo the board or officer required to provide such ballots and stationery shall cause them to be delivered to the board of inspectors of each election district at least one-half hour before the opening of the polls on each day of election. Each kind of official ballots shall be arranged in a package in the consecutive order of the numbers printed on the stubs thereof, beginning with number one. All official and sample ballots provided for such election shall be in separate sealed packages, clearly marked on the outside thereof with the number and kind of ballots contained therein and indorsed with the designation of the election district for which they were prepared. The instruction cards and other stationery provided for each election district shall also be inclosed in a sealed package or packages, with a label on the outside thereof showing the contents of each such package. Each such town and city clerk receiving such packages shall cause all such packages so received and marked for any election district to be delivered unopened and with the seals thereof unbroken to the inspectors of election of such election district one-half hour before the opening of the polls of such election therein. The inspectors of election receiving such packages shall give to such town or city clerk, or board, delivering such packages a receipt therefor specifying the number and kind of packages received by them, which receipt shall be filed in the office of such clerk or board. Town, city and village clerks required to provide the same for town meetings, city and village elections held at different times from a general election, shall in like manner, deliver to the inspectors or presiding officers of the election at each polling place at which such meetings and elections are held, respectively, the official ballots, sample ballots, instruction cards and other stationery, required for such election or town meeting, respectively, in like sealed packages marked on the outside in like manner, and shall take and file receipts therefor in like manner in their respective offices.

§ 40. Section three hundred and forty-four of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 344. Errors and omissions in ballots. Upon affidavit, presented by any voter, that an error or omission has occurred in the publication of the names or description of the candidates nominated for office, or in the printing of sample or official ballots, the supreme court, or a justice thereof, may make an order requiring the board of elections or other officer or board charged with the duty in respect to which such error or omission occurs to correct such error, or show cause why such error should not be corrected. The board of elections or such other officer or board shall, upon his own motion, correct without delay any patent error in the ballots which they may discover, or which shall be brought to their attention, and which can be corrected without interfering with the timely distribution of the ballots to the inspectors for use at such election.

§ 41. Section three hundred and fifty-five of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 355. General duties of poll clerks. 1. Poll clerks shall keep a record of the persons voting or offering to vote, and tally the votes during the canvass thereof.

2. Each poll clerk at each polling place for which official ballots are required to be provided shall have a poll-book for keeping the list of electors voting or offering to vote at such election. Such book shall have eight columns headed respectively: "Number of elector," "Names of electors," "Residence of electors," "Signature or statement number of elector," "Signatures compared by inspector," "Number on ballots delivered to electors," "Number on ballots voted," and "Remarks;" provided, however, that the columns for "Signature or statement number of elector" and "Signatures compared by the inspector," when the poll-book is prepared for use in an election district wholly outside of a city or village having five thousand inhabitants or more, may in the discretion of the board or officer supplying such books be omitted therefrom. Previous to each delivery of an official ballot or set of official ballots by the ballot clerk to an elector, each poll clerk shall enter upon his poll-book in the appropriate column the number of the elector, in the successive order of the delivery of ballots to electors, the name of the elector in the alphabetical order of the first letter of his surname, his residence by street and number or if he has no street number, a brief description of the locality thereof. The column headed "Signature or statement number of elector," shall have printed above each horizontal line the words "the foregoing statements are true," and any elector whose registration was required to be personal shall, previous to the receipt of an official ballot, sign his name by his own hand and without assistance, using an indelible pencil or ink, below the said words in the poll-book kept by the poll clerk who shall be designated by the chairman of the board of inspectors. No such signature shall be required of an elector whose registration was not required to be personal.

After an elector, whose registration was required to be personal, shall have so signed, and before an official ballot shall be given to him, one of the inspectors other than the inspector who receives the ballots from the electors shall compare the signature made in the poll-book with the signature theretofore made by the elector in the registration book on registration day, and if said signature is the same, or sufficiently similar to the signature written on registration day, as to identify it as being written by the same person who wrote the signature on registration day, said inspector shall thereupon certify that fact by writing his initials after such signature, in the column headed "Signatures compared by inspector." The inspector who shall so certify shall be chosen by lot by the board previous to the opening of the polls on election day, and if said inspector so chosen shall absent himself during the day, the board of inspectors shall fill his place by choosing by lot from the inspectors present another of the inspectors other than the inspector who receives the ballots from the electors.

If, on registration day, an elector whose registration was required to be personal had alleged his inability to so sign, then one of the poll clerks designated by the chairman of the board of inspectors shall read the same list of questions to the elector as were required to be read on registration days from a book to be provided for election day, and to be known as "identification statements for election day," and said poll clerk shall write the answers of the elector thereto. Each of these statements shall be numbered and a number corresponding to the number on the statement sheet shall be entered in the fourth column opposite the name of

He Would Divide.

"Yes," said the eminent specialist to the tramp who had called upon him; "I will examine you carefully for $10."

"All right, doc," said the tramp resignedly; "do dat, an' if you find it I'll give you half."—Ladies' Home Journal.

Grievances.

First Stoker (weary)—I'd like to find the merchant 'oo invented boilers. Second Stoker (also weary)—Boilers be blowed! I'm lookin' for the blighter 'oo found out that coal would burn.—London Punch.

Unappreciative.

"Carlyle was a great thinker. You can't turn to a single page without finding some gem of thought. Here, for instance, he says that there is strength in cheerfulness."

"So there is in cheese."—Exchange.

A Great Recipe.

"Do you ever worry, old man?"

"Never."

"How do you work it?"

"In the daytime I'm too busy to indulge in worry, and at night I'm too sleepy."—Boston Transcript.

Playing His Cards.

"Father likes you, Henry."

"He ought to, Geraldine. But after we are married he's going to find out that I'm not such a poor pinochle player as I have led him to believe I am."—Birmingham Age-Herald.

Probably Married.

"What has become of Flubdub? He used to boast that he would never wear any man's collar."

"I've noticed him lately with some lady leading him around."—Pittsburgh Dispatch.

Truthful Photographer.

The photographer was drying his plates in the warm sunlight.

"What are you doing there?" asked a friend.

"Oh," was the reply, "just airing my views."—Pall Mall Gazette.

such elector answering the questions. The questions answered on registration day by the elector shall not be turned to or inspected until all the answers to said questions shall have been written down on election day by the poll clerk. Any person who shall prompt an elector in answering any questions provided in this subdivision shall be guilty of a felony.

At the bottom of each such list of questions shall be printed the following statement: "I certify that I have read to the above named elector each of the foregoing questions and that I have duly recorded his answers as above to each of said questions," and said poll clerk who has made the above record shall sign his name to said certificate and date the same, and note the time of day of making such record.

The comparison of the signature of an elector made on registration and election days, and a comparison of the answers made by an elector on registration and election days, shall be had in full view of the watchers, and the right to challenge electors shall exist until the ballot shall have been deposited in the ballot box. If the signature of the elector or the answers to the questions made by the elector do not correspond, then it shall be the privilege of the watchers and challengers to challenge and the duty of each inspector to challenge, unless some other authorized person shall challenge.

Each poll clerk in every election district of the state shall enter upon his poll-book in the appropriate column the printed number upon the stub of the ballots delivered to each elector, and the number on the ballots voted by him. If the ballot or set of ballots delivered to any elector shall be returned by him to the ballot clerk, and he shall obtain a new ballot or set of ballots, the poll clerk shall write opposite his name on the poll-books, in the proper column, the printed number on the stub of such ballot or additional set of ballots. Each poll clerk shall make a memorandum upon his poll-book opposite the name of each person who shall have been challenged and taken either of the oaths prescribed upon such challenge, or who shall have received assistance in preparing his ballot and shall also enter upon the poll-book opposite the name of such person the names of the election officers or persons who render such assistance, and the cause or reason for such assistance by the elector assisted. As each elector offers his ballot or set of ballots which he intends to vote to the inspector, each poll clerk shall report to the inspector whether the number entered on the poll-book kept by him as the number on the ballot or set of ballots last delivered to such elector is the same as the number on the stub of the ballots or set of ballots so offered. As each elector votes, each poll clerk shall enter in the proper column on his poll-book the number on the detached stub of the ballots voted.

§ 42. Section three hundred and fifty-eight of such chapter, as amended by chapter two hundred and ninety-six of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 358. Preparation of ballots by voters; intent of voters. On receiving his ballot the voter shall forthwith and without leaving the inclosed space retire alone, unless he be one that is entitled to assistance in the preparation of his ballot, to one of the voting booths, and without undue delay unfold and mark his ballot as hereafter prescribed. No voter shall be allowed to occupy a booth already occupied by another, or to occupy a booth more than five minutes in case all the booths are in use and voters waiting to occupy the same.

It shall be unlawful to deface or tear an official ballot in any manner; or to erase any printed line, letter or word therefrom; or to erase any name or mark written thereon by a voter. If a voter wrongly mark, deface, or tear a ballot or one of a set of ballots, he may successively obtain others, one set at a time, not exceeding in all three sets, upon returning to the ballot clerks each set of ballots already received.

The voter shall mark his ballot with a pencil having black lead as follows and not otherwise:

1. To vote for any candidate on any ballot, except for an entire group of presidential electors by means of a single mark as hereinafter provided, he shall make a cross X mark in the voting square at the left of the candidate's name.

2. To vote for any candidate not on the ballot, he shall write the candidate's name on a line left blank in the appropriate place.

3. To vote for an entire group of presidential electors, nominated by any party, he shall make a cross X mark in the circle above the party column. If, on a ballot for presidential electors, the voter shall make such mark in the circle above a party column and also before the name of a candidate in such column, or in the voting squares before the names of two or more candidates in such column, without making a voting mark in any voting square of another column and without writing in any name, such individual voting marks shall be treated as surplusage and his vote shall be deemed to have been cast for all of the candidates whose names appear in the party column below such circle. If, however, a ballot for presidential electors shall be so marked in a party circle and in one or more voting squares in the column under such circle and also in any voting square or squares in another column or columns or a name or names be also written in, the vote on a ballot so marked shall only be counted for the candidates so specially indicated.

4. If, on a ballot for presidential electors, the voter shall make a cross X mark in the circle above a party column, and no voting mark in any voting square of the same column, and shall also make a cross X mark in the voting square before the name of a candidate in another party column, or in such squares before the names of two or more candidates in one or more of such other party columns, or writes in a name or names, he shall be deemed to have voted for the candidates whose names are thus specially indicated and also for all of the candidates whose names appear in the column below the circle containing such mark, except those whose names are printed in the latter column on a horizontal line with the names so specially indicated; provided, however, that if the voter shall make a cross X mark in the circle above a party column and also cross X marks in voting squares before any two or more names on the same horizontal line or write a name in a blank space on a horizontal line with one or more names so individually marked, his vote shall be counted only for candidates for the office of presidential elector which, by individual voting marks or by writing, he shall have specially indicated, though there be no such marks in the column under such circle.

5. To vote on any constitutional amendment or question submitted, he shall make a cross X mark in the appropriate voting square at the left of the question as printed on the ballot.

A cross X mark shall consist of any straight line crossing any other straight line, at any angle, within a circle or voting square. Any mark other than a cross X mark or any erasure of any kind shall make the whole ballot void; but no ballot shall be declared void because a cross X mark thereon is irregular in form. Any ballot which is defaced or torn by the voter shall be void. If a voter shall do any act extrinsic to the ballot itself, such as inclosing any paper or other article in the folded ballot, such ballot shall be void. If the elector marks more names than there are persons to be elected to an office, or if for any other reason it is impossible to determine the elector's choice of a candidate for an office to be filled, his vote shall not be counted for such office but shall be returned as a blank vote for such office. Where, in the case of a candidate for governor or member of assembly, the candidate is nominated by two or more political organizations, and the voter makes a cross X mark in two or more voting spaces or squares, his vote for such candidate shall be counted, but he shall not be recorded in the tally sheet or returns as voting with any particular party or independent body for such candidate.

§ 43. Section three hundred and sixty-one of such chapter, as amended by chapter four hundred and twenty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten and chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 361. Challenges. A person may be challenged either when he applies to the ballot clerk for official ballots, or when he offers to an inspector the ballot he intends to vote, or previously by notice to that effect to an inspector by any elector. It shall be the duty of each inspector to challenge every person offering to vote whom he shall know or suspect not to be duly qualified as an elector, and every person whose right to register as an elector was challenged at the time of registration, provided such challenge has not previously been withdrawn. In addition to the foregoing any person may be challenged by any duly appointed watcher or challenger either when he applies to the ballot clerk for official ballots or when he offers to an inspector the ballot he intends to vote or previously by notice to that effect to an inspector.

Whenever a person shall apply to the board of inspectors on election day to vote upon the name of a person whose right to register as an elector was challenged, it shall be the duty of the chairman of the board of inspectors or some member of such board to administer to such applicant the preliminary oath prescribed in the next section, and to read to such applicant each question upon the copy of the challenge affidavit signed at the time of registration by the person upon whose name the applicant desires to vote, and the inspectors and watchers shall compare the answers given to such questions with the answers recorded thereto upon the copy of said challenge affidavit, and shall carefully compare the description of the person challenged at the time of registration recorded upon the copy of the challenge affidavit with that of the applicant. If there shall be any material difference or conflict between the answers given by the applicant and the answers recorded upon the copy of the challenge affidavit to the questions printed thereon, or in the description of the person challenged and the applicant, or if the applicant shall refuse to answer any question put to him, or shall refuse to make such oath, his vote shall not be received and the facts thereof shall be recorded in each such case in the challenge record provided for in section three hundred and sixty-four.

§ 44. Section three hundred and sixty-four of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 364. Record of persons challenged. 1. The inspectors of election shall keep a minute of their proceedings in respect to the challenging and administering oaths to persons offering to vote, in which shall be entered by one of them the name of every person who shall be challenged or take either of such oaths, specifying in each case whether the preliminary oath or the general oath, or both, were taken. At the close of the election, the inspectors shall add to such minutes a certificate to the effect that the same are all such minutes as to all persons challenged at such election in such district.

2. In cities and villages having a population of five thousand or more, in addition to the foregoing record, the chairman of each board of inspectors shall, immediately after any election or primary, return to every public officer who has filed with him or a member of his board a list of voters to be challenged, such challenge list with a written statement opposite each name, giving the reason, if the name was voted on, why the board permitted any person to vote thereon, or, if some person applied to vote thereon and was challenged and did not vote, the words "challenged and did not vote;" or if no person applied to vote on such name, the words "no application." Before making such return such chairman shall sign his name at the foot of each page of such challenge list.

§ 45. Section three hundred and seventy-four of such chapter, as amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter thirty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 374. Preservation of ballots. After the last tally sheets and returns are completed, and all the stubs and ballots, except the protested, void and wholly blank ballots, are replaced in the boxes from which they were taken, each box shall be securely locked and sealed, and deposited by an inspector designated for that purpose, with the officer or board furnishing it, together with the separate sealed package of unused official ballots. The boxes and packages so deposited shall be preserved inviolate for six months after the election, except that they may be opened and their contents examined upon the order of any court of competent jurisdiction or may be opened by direction of a committee of the senate or assembly to investigate and report upon contested elections of members of the legislature voted for at such election and their contents examined by such committee in the presence of the officer having the custody of such boxes. Unless ordered to be preserved by such a court, or unless an examination by such a committee be pending, they shall be opened and their contents destroyed after six months, except, that in a year in which a president of the United States is to be elected, in counties in which no contest has been noted, such boxes may be opened and their contents destroyed after four months and the boxes prepared for use at the primary election as provided in section seventy-nine of this chapter. The protested, void and wholly blank ballots shall be preserved as provided in section four hundred and thirty-seven of this chapter. Any candidate shall be entitled as of right to an examination in person or by authorized agents of any ballots upon which his name lawfully appeared as that of a candidate; but the court shall prescribe such conditions as of notice to other candidates or otherwise as it shall deem necessary and proper.

§ 46. Section three hundred and seventy-seven of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 377. Delivery and filing of papers relating to the election; general provisions. If the election be other than an election of town, city, village or school officers, held at a different time from a general election, the chairman of the board of inspectors of each election district, except in the city of New York, shall forthwith upon the completion of the triplicate statement of the result, deliver one set of returns to the supervisor of the town in which the election district, if outside of a city, is situated, and if in a city, to one of the supervisors of said city. If there be no supervisor, or he be absent or unable to attend the meeting of the county board of canvassers, it shall be forthwith delivered to an assessor of such town or city. One set of returns with tally sheets annexed, together with the poll books of the election, shall be forthwith filed by such inspectors, or by one of them deputed for that purpose, with the town clerk of such town, or the city clerk of such city, as the case may be. The package of protested, void and wholly blank ballots and the third set of returns with tally sheets annexed shall, within twenty-four hours after the completion of such canvass, be filed by the chairman of the board of inspectors, with the board of elections of the county in which the election district is situated. The register of electors and public copy thereof shall be filed as prescribed in section one hundred and eighty of this chapter. Each poll book containing signatures of electors required by this chapter to sign the poll book and all "identification statements for election day" received thereat shall within forty-eight hours after the close of the canvass be filed in person or by mail by the poll clerk of each election district having charge of such book, with the state superintendent of elections in such one of his offices as he may in writing designate.

§ 47. Such chapter is hereby amended by adding at the end of article ten a new section to be section three hundred and eighty-two, to read as follows:

§ 382. Destruction of books, records and papers relating to the elections. The officer or board with whom the statement of the result, the returns with tally sheets annexed together with the poll books of the election, the "identification statements for election day," the register of electors and the public copy thereof are filed after an election shall preserve the same for at least two years after the receipt thereof and until all suits or proceedings before any court or judge touching the same shall have been determined. At the expiration of such time such books, records and papers, except a poll book containing signatures of electors, may be destroyed by such officer. This section shall not apply to a city of over one million inhabitants.

§ 48. Section three hundred and ninety-seven of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 397. Form of ballots. All ballots shall be printed in black ink on clear, white material, of such size as will fit the ballot frame, and in as plain, clear type as the space will reasonably permit. The party emblem for each political party represented on the machine, which has been duly adopted by such party in accordance with this chapter, and the party name or other designation shall be affixed to the names, or, in case of presidential electors, to the list of candidates of such party. Each party may be further distinguished by a stripe of color below the party emblem, which shall be adopted in the same manner as the party emblem. The order of the lists or names of candidates of the several parties or organizations shall be arranged as provided by this chapter for blanket ballots, except that they may be arranged either vertically or horizontally. When the same person has been nominated for the same office to be filled at the election by more than one party or independent body, all the provisions relating to the official ballot in this chapter shall apply and the voting machine shall be so adjusted that his name shall appear but once on the ballot. But in the case of a person so nominated, the name and emblem of the party casting the highest number of votes for governor at the last preceding election of a governor shall be at the left or above the names and emblems of other parties and independent bodies uniting in the same nomination, and the names and emblems of the latter parties shall follow in order of priority based on the relative party vote for governor at such election, counting from left to right if the column be horizontal and downward if the column be vertical.

§ 49. Section four hundred and eleven of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 411. Instructing voters. In case any voter after entering the voting machine booth, and before the closing of such booth, shall ask for further instructions concerning the manner of voting, two inspectors of opposite political parties shall give such instructions to him; but no inspector or other election officer or person assisting a voter shall in any manner request, suggest or seek to persuade or induce any such voter to vote any particular ticket, or for any particular candidate, or for or against any particular amendment, question or proposition. After giving such instructions, the inspectors shall retire and such voter shall then close the booth and vote as in the case of an unassisted voter.

§ 50. Section four hundred and fourteen of such chapter is hereby amended to read respectively as follows:

§ 414. Disposition of irregular ballots; and preserving the record of the machine. The inspectors of election shall, as soon as the count is completed and fully ascertained as in this chapter required, lock the machine against voting, and it shall remain so for the period of three months, except as provided by section four hundred and sixteen of this chapter and except that it may be opened and all the data and figures therein examined upon the order of any court of competent jurisdiction or may be opened by direction of a committee of the senate or assembly to investigate and report upon contested elections of members of the legislature voted for by the use of such machine and such data and figures examined by such committee in the presence of the officer having the custody of such machine. Any candidate shall be entitled on application to the supreme court and on reasonable grounds shown to have any machine in or upon which he was named as a candidate opened and all the data and figures therein examined by him or his authorized agents, but the court shall prescribe such conditions as of notice to other candidates or otherwise as it shall deem necessary and proper. Whenever irregular ballots have been voted, the inspectors shall return all of such ballots in a properly secured sealed package indorsed "Irregular ballots," and file such package with the original statement of canvass. It shall be preserved for six months after such election, and may be opened and its contents examined only upon order of the supreme court or a justice thereof, or a county judge of such county, or by direction of such committee of the senate and assembly if the ballots relate to the election under investigation by such committee, and at the expiration of such time, such ballots may be disposed of in the discretion of the officer or board having charge of them.

§ 51. Section four hundred and fifteen of such chapter, as amended by chapter four hundred and sixty-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 415. Disposition of keys; opening counter compartment. The keys of the machine shall be enclosed in an envelope which shall be supplied by the officials, on which shall be written the number of the machine and the district and ward where it has been used, which shall be securely sealed and indorsed by the election officers, and shall be so returned to the officer from whom they were received. The number on the seal and the number registered on the protective counter, if so provided, shall be written on the envelope containing the keys. All keys for voting machines shall be kept securely locked by the officials having them in charge. A public officer who, by any provision of law, is entitled to the custody of a machine for any period of time, shall be entitled to the keys therefor while such machine is in his charge. It shall be unlawful for any unauthorized person to have in his possession any key or keys of any voting machine; and all election officers, or persons entrusted with such keys for election purposes, or in the preparation of the machine therefor, shall not retain them longer than necessary to use them for such legal purpose. All machines shall be locked and collected as soon after the close of the election as possible, and the machines, and the boxes for the machines, shall at all times be stored in a suitable place.

§ 52. Section four hundred and sixteen of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 416. Provision for re-canvass of vote. Whenever it shall appear that there is a discrepancy in the returns of any election district, the county board of canvassers shall summon the inspectors of election thereof and said inspectors shall, in the presence of said board of canvassers, or a bi-partisan committee thereof, make a record of the number on the seal and the number on the protective counter, if one is provided, open the counter compartment of said machine, and without unlocking said machine against voting, shall re-canvass the vote cast thereon. Before making such re-canvass the county board of canvassers shall give notice in writing to the custodian and to the county chairman of each political party or nominating body that shall have nominated candidates for the election, of the time and place where said re-canvass is to be made; and each of such political parties or nominating bodies may send two representatives to be present at such re-canvass. If, upon such re-canvass, it shall be found that the original canvass of the returns has been correctly made from the machine, and that the discrepancy still remains unaccounted for, the county board of canvassers, or said committee thereof, with the assistance of the custodian of said machine, shall, in the presence of the inspectors of election and the authorized representatives of the several said political parties or nominating bodies, unlock the voting and counting mechanism of said machine and shall proceed to thoroughly examine and test the machine to determine and reveal the true cause or causes, if any, of the discrepancy in the returns from said machine. Before testing the counters they shall be reset at zero (000) after which each counter shall be operated at least one hundred times. After the completion of said examination and test, the custodian shall then and there prepare a statement in writing giving in detail the result thereof, and said statement shall be witnessed by the persons present and shall be filed with the secretary of the county board of canvassers. But nothing contained in this section shall authorize any change in the returns filed by inspectors of election in any election district nor authorize any board of canvassers in any wise to consider or act upon any recanvass of votes made pursuant thereto.

§ 53. Section four hundred and nineteen of such chapter, as amended by chapter five hundred and forty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter two hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 419. Number of voters in election districts. For any election in any city, town or village in which voting machines are to be used, the election districts in which such machines are to be used may be created by the officers charged with the duty of creating election districts, so as to contain as near as may be four hundred and fifty voters each. Such redistricting or redivision may be made at any time after any November election and on or before August fifteenth following, to take effect on the sixth Wednesday before the next general election. Where such redistricting or redivision shall be made in any town, the board making the same shall, on or before September first following, appoint from the inspectors of election then in office (if sufficient therefor are then in office, and, if not, from persons not in office, sufficient to make up the requisite number), to take effect on or before the first day of registration thereafter and not earlier than the second Wednesday following the next fall primary, four inspectors of election for each election district thus created, who shall be equally divided between the two parties entitled to representation on said boards of inspectors. Thereafter no redivision of such election district shall be made for elections by such machines until at some general election the number of votes cast in one or more of such districts shall exceed five hundred. But the town board of a town in which such machines are used may alter the boundaries of the election districts at any time after a general election and on or before August fifteenth following, to take effect on the sixth Wednesday before the next general election, provided that the number of such election districts in such town shall not be increased or reduced, and the number of votes to be cast in any district whose boundaries are so altered shall not exceed five hundred.

If the creation, division or alteration of an election district is rendered necessary by the creation, division or alteration of a town, ward or city or rendered necessary or occasioned by the division of a county into assembly districts after a reapportionment by the legislature or members of assembly, such creation, division or alteration of an election district shall be made and shall take effect immediately; and inspectors of election for the new election districts, as so created, divided or altered, shall be appointed, in the manner provided by law, a reasonable time before the next official primary or meeting for registration and such appointments shall take effect immediately.

§ 54. Section four hundred and thirty of such chapter, as amended by chapter four hundred and thirty-two of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 430. Organization of county board of canvassers. The board of supervisors of each county shall be the county board of canvassers of such county. The county board of canvassers of each county within the city of New York shall consist of the members of the board of aldermen of the city of New York elected as such within the county. The said county boards of canvassers shall also within their respective counties be the city board of canvassers of such city. The county board of canvassers of a county containing a city or cities shall be the city board of canvassers of such city or cities, except that the board of aldermen of the city of Buffalo shall be the city board of canvassers for such city. The county board of canvassers of the respective counties shall meet on the Tuesday next after each election of public officers held in such county other than an election of town, city, village or district school officers held at a different time from a general election. The board of county canvassers shall meet at the usual place of meeting of the board of supervisors, except that in a county wholly included in the city of New York such board of county canvassers shall meet at the office of the county clerk. Upon such meeting they shall choose one of their number chairman of such board. In a county having a single commissioner of elections, instead of a board of elections, such commissioner shall be the secretary of the board of county canvassers. In a county wholly included within the limits of the city of New York and in a county, if any, in which the general powers and duties of a county board of elections is devolved upon the county clerk by this chapter, the county clerk, or if he be absent or unable to act, a deputy county clerk designated by the clerk, shall be secretary of the board of county canvassers. In every other county of the state the president of the board of elections shall be the secretary of the board of county canvassers, or if he be absent or unable to act, the secretary of such board shall be the secretary of the board of county canvassers. When a chairman of the board of county canvassers shall have been chosen, as above provided, the secretary of such board shall thereupon administer the constitutional oath of office to the chairman, who shall then administer such oath to each member, and to the secretary of the board. A majority of the members of any board of canvassers shall constitute a quorum thereof. If, on the day fixed for such meeting, a majority of any such board shall not attend, the members of the board then present shall elect the chairman of the board and adjourn to some convenient hour of the next day. If such board, or a majority thereof, shall fail or neglect to meet within two days after the time fixed for organizing such board, the supreme court, or any justice thereof, or county judge within such county, may compel the members thereof by writ of mandamus to meet and organize forthwith.

§ 55. Section four hundred and thirty-one of such chapter, as amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 431. Production of returns and tally sheets. As soon as such board of county canvassers shall have been organized, the officer with whom they were filed shall deliver to such board of canvassers all the returns with tally sheets annexed containing the original statements of canvass received from inspectors of election for districts within the county for which said board are county or city canvassers. The original statements which have been delivered to members of the board of canvassers shall then be delivered to the board. If any member of the county board of canvassers shall be unable to attend the first meeting of such board, he shall, at or before such meeting, cause to be delivered to the secretary of such board any original statement that may have come into his possession. If, at the first meeting of a county board of canvassers of any county, all returns with tally sheets annexed so required to be produced shall not be produced before the board, it shall adjourn to some convenient hour of the same or the next day, and the secretary of such board shall, by special messenger or otherwise, obtain such missing returns, if possible, otherwise he shall procure the other set of returns with tally sheets annexed, or, failing that, the third set of returns without tally sheets, in time to be produced before such board at its next meeting. At such first meeting, or as soon as an original statement of the result of the canvass of the votes cast at such election in every election district of the county shall be produced before such board, the board shall proceed to canvass the votes cast in such county at such election.

§ 55. Section four hundred and thirty-seven of such chapter, as amended by chapter eight hundred and twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen and chapter two hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 437. Statements of canvass by county boards; preservation of protested, void and wholly blank ballots. Upon the completion by a county board of canvassers of the canvass of votes of which original statements of canvass are by law required to be delivered to them, by the boards or officers with whom the same may have been filed by the inspectors of election, they shall make separate statements thereof as follows:

1. One statement of all such votes cast for each office of elector of president and vice-president of the United States.

2. One statement of all such votes cast for each state office, to include, in the case of a candidate for governor who was nominated by two or more parties or independent bodies, a separate statement of the number of votes cast for him as the candidate of each party or independent body by which he was nominated.

3. One statement of all such votes cast for each office of representative in congress, except that the board of canvassers in the county of New York shall not make a statement of the votes cast in any election district in said county, for any candidate for the office of assemblyman, senator or representative in congress, the candidates for which were also voted for by voters in election districts in any county not within the city of New York.

4. One statement as to all such votes cast upon every proposed constitutional amendment or other proposition or question duly submitted to all the voters of the state.

5. One statement as to all the votes cast for all and each of the candidates for each office of member of assembly for which the voters of such county or any portion thereof, except as provided in paragraph numbered three in this section, were entitled to vote at such election.

6. One statement as to all the votes cast for each county office, and office of school commissioner, for which the voters of such county, or any portion thereof, were entitled to vote at such election, and to be canvassed by them.

7. One statement as to all the votes, if any, upon any proposition or question upon which only the voters of such county were entitled to vote at such election.

8. In the counties wholly or partly within the city of New York, the respective county boards shall make a separate statement as to the votes, if any, so cast upon any proposition or question upon which only the voters of such city were entitled to vote at such election in such county or portion thereof.

Each such statement shall set forth, in words written out at length, all votes cast for all the candidates for each such office; and if any such office was to be filled at such election by the voters of a portion only of a county, all the votes cast for all the candidates for each office in any such portion of a county, designating it by its proper district number or other appropriate designation; the name of each such candidate; the number of votes so cast for each, and, in the case of a candidate for governor who was nominated by two or more parties or independent bodies, the number separately stated of votes cast for him as the candidate of each party or independent body by which he was nominated; and the whole number of votes so cast upon any proposed constitutional amendment or other proposition or question, and all the votes so cast in favor of and against the same respectively. In the counties wholly or partly within the city of New York, the respective county boards shall make a separate statement of the votes cast for all the city offices voted for by the voters of such city or any portion thereof, within such counties.

The statements required by this section shall each be certified as correct over the signatures of the members of the board, or a majority of them, and shall be filed and recorded in the office of the board of elections of each county, except in the counties wholly within the city of New York, and in such counties they shall be filed in the office of the county clerk. When the whole canvass shall be completed, all original statements of canvass used thereat shall be filed in the office of the secretary of the board, who shall file a report of such canvass with the board of supervisors, except in counties wholly within a city of the first class. The original statement of canvass not used at the canvass and the packages of protested, void and wholly blank ballots shall be retained in the office in which or by the officer with whom they were filed, except as otherwise expressly provided by law. The packages of protested, void and wholly blank ballots shall be retained inviolate in the office in which they are filed subject to the order and examination of a court of competent jurisdiction, or to examination by a committee of the senate or assembly to investigate and report on a contested election of member of the legislature where such ballots were cast at such election, and may be destroyed at the end of six months from the time of the completion of such canvass, unless otherwise ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction or unless such committee examination be pending.

§ 57. Section four hundred and thirty-eight of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 438. Decisions of county boards as to persons elected. Upon the completion of the statements required by the preceding section the board of canvassers for each county shall determine what person has by the greatest number of votes been so elected to each office of member of assembly to be filled by the voters of each county for which they are county canvassers if constituting one assembly district, or in each assembly district therein, if there be more than one, and each person elected by the greatest number of votes to each county office of such county to be filled at such election; and if there be more than one school commissioner district in such county, each person elected by the greatest number of votes to the office of school commissioner to be filled at such election in each district. The board of elections of the county of Hamilton shall forthwith transmit to the board of elections of the county of Fulton a certified copy of the statement so filed and recorded in its office of the county board of canvassers of Hamilton county as to all the votes so cast in Hamilton county for all the candidates and for each of the candidates for the office of member of assembly of the assembly district composed of Fulton and Hamilton counties; and the board of elections of Fulton county shall forthwith deliver the same to the Fulton county board of canvassers, who shall from such certified copy, and from their own statement as to the votes so cast for such office in Fulton county, determine what person was at such election elected by the greatest number of votes to such office. Such board of each county shall determine whether any proposition or question submitted to the voters of such county only has by the greatest number of votes been adopted or rejected.

All such determinations shall be reduced to writing and signed by the members of such board, or a majority of them, and filed and recorded in the office of the board of elections of such county, except in the counties wholly within the city of New York, and in such counties the county clerk, who or which shall each cause a copy thereof, and of the statement filed and recorded in his or its office, upon which such determination was based, to be published in accordance with the provisions of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-two, chapter six hundred and eighty-six, sections twenty one and twenty-two.

The board of elections of each county, except in the counties wholly within the city of New York, and in such counties the county clerk, shall prepare as many certified copies of each certificate of the determination of the county board of canvassers of such county as there are persons declared elected in such certificate, and shall, without delay, transmit such copies to the persons therein declared to be elected, respectively.

§ 58. Section four hundred and thirty-nine of such chapter, as amended by chapter two hundred and forty-four of the laws of nineteen hundred and fourteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 439. Transmission of statements of county boards to secretary of state and board of elections. Upon the filing in the office of the county clerk or board of elections of a statement of the county board of canvassers as to the votes cast for candidates for the offices of electors of president and vice-president, or as to the votes cast for candidates for state officers, except members of assembly, and for representatives in congress, or as to the votes cast on any proposed constitutional amendment or other proposition or question submitted to all the voters of the state, such county clerk or board of elections shall forthwith make two certified copies of each such statement, and, within five days after the filing thereof in his or its office, transmit by mail one of such copies to the secretary of state, and one to the comptroller of the state. The comptroller shall forthwith upon the receipt thereof deliver such certified copy to the secretary of state. If any certified copy shall not be received by the secretary of state on or before the last day of November next after a general election or within twenty days after a special election, he shall dispatch a special messenger to obtain such certified copy from the county clerk or board of elections required to transmit the same, and such county clerk or board of elections shall immediately upon demand of such messenger at his or its office make and deliver a certified copy to such messenger who shall, as soon as practicable, deliver it to the secretary of state.

The board of elections of each county, except a county wholly within the city of New York, and in any such county the county clerk, shall transmit to the secretary of state within twenty days after a general election, and within ten days after a special election, a list of the names and residences of all persons determined by the board of county canvassers of such county to be elected member of assembly, or to any county office; and on or before the fifteenth day of December in each year a certified tabulated statement of the official canvass of the votes cast in each such county by election districts for candidates for governor, lieutenant-governor, secretary of state, comptroller, treasurer, attorney-general, state engineer and surveyor and United States senator, or any proposed constitutional amendment or other proposition, at the last preceding general election, to include, in the case of a candidate for governor who was nominated by two or more parties or independent bodies, a separate statement of the number of votes cast for him as the candidate of each party or independent body by which he was nominated.

Upon the filing in the office of the county clerk of a county wholly or partly within the city of New York of a statement of the county board of canvassers as to the votes cast for candidates for a city office within such city, such county clerk shall forthwith make a certified copy of each such statement and, within five days after the filing thereof in his office, deliver in a sealed envelope such certified copy to the board of elections of the city of New York; on or before the fifteenth day of December in any year in which there shall have been an election for a city office for which votes were cast in a county within the city of New York the county clerk thereof shall file with the city clerk of such city a certified copy of the official canvass of the votes cast in such county or portion thereof by election districts for such city office, and such canvass by election districts shall, as soon as possible thereafter, be published in the City Record.

§ 59. Section four hundred and eighty-five of such chapter, as amended by chapter six hundred and forty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter six hundred and seventy-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and fifteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 485. Card lists of registered electors. The board of inspectors of each election district shall on each day of registration transfer to cards, to be provided for that purpose by the secretary of state, which cards shall be in form and style approved by the state superintendent of elections, a complete copy of the name of each person registered in their respective districts, together with all of the answers made and information given by the person registered, at the time of registration, and such cards, inclosed and sealed in a cover to be provided for that purpose by the secretary of state, shall be delivered personally forthwith by the chairman of the board of inspectors together with a statement on a blank form, to be furnished by the secretary of state after approval by the state superintendent of elections, that the cards delivered contain a correct copy of all the names registered and information given by the persons so registered, to the state superintendent of elections at one of his offices to be designated by him.

In cities of the first class the board of inspectors of each election district shall also on each day of registration transfer to the cards, to be provided for that purpose by the secretary of state, which cards shall be in form and style approved by the state superintendent of elections, a complete copy of the name of each person registered in their respective districts, together with all of the answers made and information given by the persons registered, at the time of registration and such other and further information as may be required by said card and such cards, inclosed and sealed in a cover to be provided for that purpose by the secretary of state, shall be delivered personally forthwith by the chairman of the board of inspectors together with a statement on a blank form, to be furnished by the secretary of state after approval by the state superintendent of elections, that the cards delivered contain a correct copy of all the names registered and information given as required by said card, to the police department of said city at such office as shall be designated by said police department.

§ 60. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

*So in original.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 583.

AN ACT to amend the prison law, in relation to exempting certain state institutions from the requirements of such law as to the purchase of certain products of prison labor.

Became a law May 12, 1916, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and eighty-two of chapter forty-seven of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to prisons, constituting chapter forty-three of the consolidated laws," is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 182. Articles manufactured to be furnished to the state or division thereof. The superintendent of state prisons, and the superintendents of reformatories and penitentiaries, respectively, are authorized and directed to cause to be manufactured by the convicts in the prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, such articles as are needed and used therein, and also such as are required by the state or political divisions thereof, and in the buildings, offices and public institutions owned or managed and controlled by the state, including articles and materials to be used in the erection of the buildings. All such articles manufactured in the state prisons, reformatories and penitentiaries, and not required for use therein, shall be of the styles, patterns, designs and qualities fixed by the board of classification, and may be furnished to the state, or to any political division thereof, or for or to any public institution owned or managed and controlled by the state, or any political division thereof, at and for such prices as shall be fixed and determined as hereinafter provided, upon the requisitions of the proper officials, trustees or managers thereof. No article so manufactured shall be purchased from any other source, for the state or public institutions of the state, or the political divisions thereof, except uniforms for the inmates of the New York State Soldiers and Sailors' Home or of the New York State Women's Relief Corps Home, unless said state commission of prisons shall certify that the same can not be furnished upon such requisition, and no claim therefor shall be audited or paid without such certificate.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately.

State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

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NEW PERFECTION KITCHEN PRIMER

PAGE 4

LESSON 1



The Coal Man Wrings His Hands

See the fat man with the sad face. He is the coal man.

Why is he sad?

He is sad because all his customers are using Socony Kerosene Oil.

And not buying his coal?

No, because it costs less to cook on a New Perfection Oil Cook Stove. It costs only six cents a day to do the cooking for a family of six. Besides, the New Perfection is as quick as gas and doesn't make dirt and ashes.

Look for the long blue chimney—that's what makes the *New Perfection* efficient and trouble-proof. The 1916 models have the new patented reversible glass reservoir and many other improvements. Sold in 1, 2, 3- and 4-burner sizes (by hardware dealers, furniture and general stores) everywhere.

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Graceful Cocoa Palms.

The cocoa palm is one of the most beautiful and attractive natural adornments of many of the public parks and private gardens in Brazil, often attaining a height of from eighty to ninety feet. The trunk is without branches, and the leaves, which cluster in a tuft at the top, are from fifteen to twenty feet in length. At the base of the leaves the nuts hang in clusters, the number varying from three to fifteen, according to the age and condition of the tree. Occasionally cocoa palms are found which do not bear nuts, and these attain even a greater height, their sterility seeming to augment their virility and consequent attractiveness.

Mark Antony's Mistake.

At a performance of "Julius Caesar" at Hurst college, England, Mark Antony made a mistake when the dead body of Caesar was brought in. He apostrophized the fallen hero with impassioned eloquence, and the audience felt acutely for the poor citizens, who were all presumably horror stricken and overcome with grief, when Antony gently, but firmly, grasped, as he thought, the face cloth and slowly, very slowly, began to draw it back. Just then an excited whisper came from the other end of the corpse. "This end, you fool!" But Antony was inexorably wrapped in grief. He persevered and disclosed to the intently gazing audience Julius Caesar's boots!

SOME SHARKS ARE LIKE UNTO DOVES

But Greater Part of Species Are Largest And Most Rapacious of Denizens of Sea—Experts Give Information on Known Varieties.

Washington, D. C., July 18.—The tragic depredations of man-eating sharks along the Atlantic seaboard lend an especially timely interest to a communication from Dr. Hugh M. Smith, the foremost American authority on fishes, addressed to the National Geographic Society and released today as a bulletin.

"When giant fishes are mentioned most people will at once think of the shark, among which, indeed, are found the largest fish now existing," writes Mr. Smith. "Of the many species of sharks noteworthy on account of their size there are about a half dozen which are preeminent. These differ much in their disposition, some being as harmless as doves and others the incarnation of ferocity.

"The sleeper shark (Sommiosus microcephalus), whose scientific name fits it so admirably, appears to have developed its body at the expense of its brain, for it is a sluggish, stupid glutton, about six times as long as an average man. At home in the Arctic regions, it sometimes makes visits as far south as Cape Cod, the British Isles, and Oregon. It is most often observed lying quietly on the surface apparently dozing and easily approached, but at times, when hungry, it rouses itself and fiercely attacks whales, biting huge pieces out of their sides and tails, and when feeding on the carcass of a whale which has been killed by hunters it is so voracious that it permits spears and knives to be thrust into it without seeming to take any notice.

"Man-Eaters" Widely Known.

"One of the most prodigious and perhaps the most formidable of sharks is the 'man-eater' (Carcharoden carcharias). It roams through all temperate and tropical seas and everywhere is an object of dread. Its maximum length is 40 feet and its teeth are three inches long. While there are few authentic instances of sharks attacking human beings (prior to the recent tragedies), there have undoubtedly been many cases where sharks simply swallowed people who had fallen overboard, just as they would swallow any other food.

"How easy it would be for a man-eater to devour a person whole may be judged from the finding of an entire hundred-pound sea-lion in the stomach of a 30-foot shark on the California coast. A certain man-eater 36½ feet long had jaws 20 inches wide, inside measure, and teeth 2½ inches long. This may have been the 'great fish' of the scripture narrative, and it is possible that at that time much larger man-eaters existed than are now known, as shark teeth with cutting edges five inches long have been found on the sea-bottom, and these are believed by naturalists to have belonged to sharks not long dead. The phosphate beds of South Carolina yield very large [illegible] of a shark which was related to the man-eater of the present day; judging from the comparative size of these teeth. Professor Goode thought that sharks 70 or 80 feet long must have been common.

"Whale" of the Scriptures.

"Many years ago a Norwegian bishop in a learned paper brought to the attention of the scientific and theological worlds a shark which he attempted to prove must have been the 'great fish' that swallowed Jonah. This was the basking shark (Cetorhinus maximus) known also as the elephant or bone shark, which is an inhabitant of the polar seas, but occasionally strays as far south as Virginia and California, and in former years was not rare in the United States and British coasts. The species has the habit at times of collecting in schools at the surface and basking in the sun with its back partly out of water. It reaches a maximum length of 50 feet and is exceeded in size by only three or four animals extant. Provided with small teeth, it feeds on fishes and floating crustaceans, and is not of a ferocious disposition. It is dangerous only by virtue of its great bulk and when attacked its powerful tail easily demolishes boats.

"In former years the basking shark was hunted for its oil on the coast of Norway and Ireland; it was also harpooned on the shore of Massachusetts in the early part of the last century, and as many as 12 barrels of oil were sometimes obtained from the liver of one shark. There are many records of basking sharks 25 to 38 feet long from the coast of New York, Massachusetts, and Maine, but the species has not been common in our waters in recent years.

Largest of All Fishes.

"The largest of all fishes, the largest of all cold-blooded animals, and the largest of all existing animals, with the exception of a few species of whales, is the whale shark (Rhinodon typicus), originally described from Good Hope, but now known from India, Japan, South America, Panama, California, and various other places, a small specimen having been obtained on the Florida coast a few years ago. This shark has a very broad and obtuse snout and an exceedingly wide mouth armed with numerous minute teeth; the dark-colored body is marked with many small whitish spots. The species is stated to attain a length of 70 feet and is known to exceed 50 feet.

"Notwithstanding its immense size, however, it is harmless to man unless attacked, and feeds on the small creatures for which its teeth are adapted. Its huge bulk makes it dangerous in the same way that a whale is dangerous. Years ago it was reported that the sperm-whale fishermen at the island of Saint Denis, in the Indian Ocean, dreaded to harpoon a whale shark by mistake, and stories are told of a harpooned fish, having by a lightning-like dive exhausted the supply of rope which had been accidentally fastened to the boat, dived deeper still, and so pulled a pirogue and crew to the bottom.'"

TECHNICAL BOOKS AT CITY LIBRARY

The following new books on technical subjects have been received at Kingston City Library:

Ashe—Electricity, experimentally and practically applied.
Auerbacher—Electrical contracting.
Bell—Art of illumination.
Craig—Craig's "Q & A." book.
Crocker—Electric motors.
Crocker—Management of electrical machinery.
Foster—Electrical engineer's pocket book.
Hawkins—Hawkins's electrical dictionary.
Horstmann—Modern illumination.
Jackman—A. B. C. of the motor cycle.
Jansky—Electrical meters.
Jones—Electric ignition.
Lyndon—Storage battery engineering.
Shepardson—Electrical catechism.
Sloane—Practical electricity.
Solomon—Electric lamps.
Swoope—Lessons in practical electricity.
Timbrie—Essentials of electricity.
Timbrie—Elements of electricity.
Collins—Manual of wireless telegraphy.
Edelman—Experimental wireless stations.
McNicol—American telegraph practice.
Morgan—Wireless telegraphy and telephony.
Poole—Wiring handbook.
Stanley—Textbook on wireless telegraphy.
Van Feventer—Telephonology.
Bedell—Practical electro plating.
Field—Principles of electro deposition.

Plumbing and Foundry.

Baldwin—Baldwin on Heating.
Carpenter—Heating and Ventilating Buildings.
Cosgrove—Principles and Practice of Plumbing.
Hobart—Soft Soldering, Hard Soldering and Brazing.
Hutton—Country Plumbing Practice.
Hutton—Joint Wiping and Lead Work.
King—Practical Steam and Hot Water Heating.
Snow—Furnace Heating.
Atkins—Practical Sheet and Plate Metal Work.
Booth—Audel's Answers on Practical Engineering
Bacon—Forge Practice.
Becker—High Speed Steel.
Barrows—Practical Pattern Making.
Colvin—Machine Shop Primer.
Hart—Welding.
Hawkins—Hawkins's Mechanical Dictionary.
Hawkins—Handbook of Calculations for Firemen and Enginemen.
Jameson—Elementary Practical Mechanics.
Kent—Mechanical Engineer's Pocket-Book.
Kirk—Practical Treatise on Foundry Irons.
Kittredge—New Metal Worker Pattern Book.
Leonard—Machine Shop Tools and Methods.
McLaren—Mechanical Engineering for Beginners.
McWilliams—General Foundry Practice.
Oberg—Handbook of Small Tools.
Pullen—Mechanics.
VanDervoort—Machine Shop Tools and Shop Practice.
Woodworth—American Tool Making.
Woodworth—Dies; their Construction and Use.
Woodworth—Hardening, Tempering, Annealing and Forging of Steel.
Woodworth—Punches, Dies and Tools.
Breckenridge—Shop Problems in Methematics.
Colvin—Machine Shop Calculations.
Colvin—American Machinists Handbook.
Goodrich—Accurate Tool Work.
Hodgson—Practical Treatise on the Steel Square.
Holton—Shop Mathematics.
Kaup—Machine Shop Practice.
Moldenke—Production of Malleable Castings
Spon—Workshop Receipts.

PORT EWEN.

Port Ewen, July 18.—Mr and Mrs. Allie Hamilton and son of Connelly are guests of Mrs. Christena Warner on Broadway.

Miss Etta Elsworth is ill at her home on Broadway.

The parties who removed the articles from the home of Mrs. Frank Scherger on Minturn street Sunday morning are known and unless they return the shoe last, leather, etc., by Saturday a warrant will be issued for their arrest. Mrs. Scherger is a hard working woman and is away from home a great deal and this is not the first time articles have disappeared.

Mr. and Mrs. John Groves, Ezra Hotaling and Mr. and Mrs. Reginald Van Leuven motored to Camp Whitman Sunday and found the boys in good health and loads of good things to eat.

Harry E. Sweigel, oiler on the seagoing tug Bismark, who has spent a few days at his home at Oak Hill Cottage, returned to New York city Monday evening.

Mrs. William E. Ronk and family are occupying rooms in the house of Mrs. J. N. Van Wagner on Main street for the summer.

Ira Clearwater, who is employed in Esopus, spent Sunday at her home on Broadway.

Mrs. George E. Fischer of New York city is spending a few weeks at the Walker boarding house on Hudson avenue.

Five Cent Piece Worth Six.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 18.—The demand for nickel for use in the manufacture of ammunition has increased the value of the United States five cent piece to six cents.

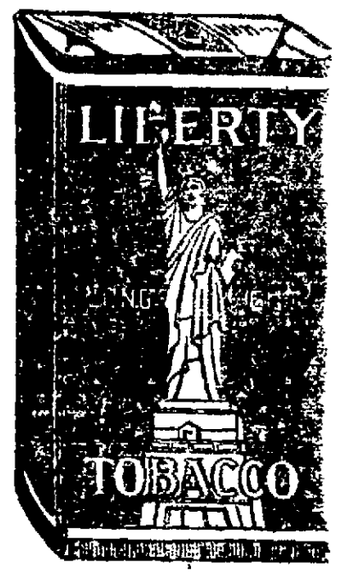


Looney Bill Horner
Sat in a corner
Smoking "Bonehead's Joy:"
He shoved in his mitt
To get a fresh bit
And pulled out
—a bunch of loose, hard stems,
—a few other things,
And—some tobacco!

The Wise Lads, who know real tobacco when they smoke and chew it, always use LIBERTY Long Cut Tobacco. The Wise Lads want quality—they don't want the "big-looking" package.

All choice, pure Kentucky leaf. No loose, hard stems in it—all taken out by four inspections and hand dressings.

That's why LIBERTY gives you more good smokes and chews for your money than any other long cut made.



Get a package that's all good tobacco—clean and fresh. Try LIBERTY for a week and you'll stick to it always. At all dealers. 5¢

GEO. R. GIBSON CO.

Notice of Annual Meeting of Stockholders.

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of stockholders of Geo R. Gibson Co., will be held at the office of the company in the town of Esopus, Ulster county, N. Y., on the 1st day of August, 1916, at one o'clock p. m. for the purpose of electing a board of directors for the ensuing year and for the transaction of such other business as may come before the meeting. The polls will be open one hour. The transfer books will be closed from July 21st to August 1st, 1916, inclusive.

Dated, July 12th, 1916.

GEORGE S. GIBSON,
Secretary.

CLOSE SATURDAY AT 12 NOON. OPEN FRIDAY EVENING.

Smocks and Middies

Smocks in pinks, blue and white, plain and belted, $1.00, $1.50, $2.00

Middy Blouses, the latest styles, all white, white trimmed in striped collars and cuffs $1.00

New Automobiie Coats

The Scotch Mixture, in gray, the color that does not show the dust, shower proof, special,

$15.00

Spring Suits

Just 17 suits left from this season's selling, included are serges, gabardine, checks, colors, navy, king blue, sand and black. They sold for from $18.50 to $31.50; to close out we offer them for

$10.00 and $15.00

Stamped Gowns—Pillow Cases

Extra quality stamped pillow cases, neat designs, easy to work, just the kind of work for vacation days, pair 39c
Beautiful Night Gowns, made of fine nainsook, square, V and round neck, three good qualities, some made up; others flat.
50c, 69c, 75c.

Tourist Cases

Fine for traveling, pockets for wash rag, tooth brush, brush and other accessories, 50c to $1.00

Children's Socks

Excellent assortment of Silk Lisle Socks, all sizes, prices, 15c and 25c

Vacation Needs

Colgate's Tooth Paste, large, 20c	Hinds Honey and Almond Cream, 39c
Colgate's Tooth Paste, small, 10c	Djer Kiss Talcum 25c
Colgate's Face Powder 15c	Djer Kiss Toilet Water ... $1.50
Colgate's Toilet Water 25c	Mystic Cream for Sunburn .. 25c
Colgate's Toilet Water, large, 50c	Roger & Gallett Powder 50c

G. A. HART and CO.
KINGSTON, N.Y.



"Well Begun Is Half Done"

With the proper beginning, even wash day loses its worst features. It becomes solely a matter of washing—freed of the preliminaries which used to take so much time—the tiresome tasks of building a coal or wood fire and hauling heavy tubs of water to and fro.

On Wash Day the Best Beginning Is

Abundant Hot Water From A Gas Water Heater

Instead of wasting time over the old coal stove, the economical housewife now lights her Gas Water Heater. It gives her all the hot water she needs, in no time, at a trifling cost. And not having to stint on the hot water, makes the rest of the work ever so much easier.

It's never too late to start enjoying a Gas Water Heater. Better get one today. Special price this week $15.00. A saving of $3.00.

KINGSTON GAS & ELECTRIC CO.

611 BROADWAY

WANT "ADS" RATES AT THE SMALL COST OF CENT-A-WORD

AVNET BROS.

Announcing Our Annual July Sale

— OF —

MEN'S AND YOUNG MEN'S CLOTHES

One of the foremost planks in this store platform is to keep our stock free of carried over merchandise, no matter what sacrifice may be necessary---accordingly we offer:

All Men's Suits, Including Kirschbaum Clothes, at This Reduction:

$25 Suit now.....$18.75 $20 Suit now.....$15.00
Genuine reduction of $6.25 Genuine reduction of $5.00

$18 Suit now..... $13.50
Genuine reduction of $4.50

$15 Suit now..... $11.25 $12 Suit now.....$9.00
Genuine reduction of $3.75 Genuine reduction of $3.00

$10 Suit now $7.50
Genuine reduction of $2 50

Young Men's Styles	Soft Roll Lapels	Worsteds
Men's Styles	Belted Backs	Cassimeres
Stout Men's Styles	Conservative Backs	Homespuns

Gray, Brown, Mixtures and Stripes

BARGAIN IN

Men's Furnishings

SHIRTS. Real dollar values in summer weight shirts, a wide range of colors and patterns, reduced to - **78c**

NECKWEAR. The new styles in summer neckwear, popular bow-ties and four-in-hand, specially reduced to - - - - - - **50c**

STRAW HATS. The newest blocks in cool straw hats, would be good values at $3.00, $2.50, $2.00, $1.50. Now on sale at - - **$1.00**

Our furnishing goods department offers unusual sale values in Underwear, Caps and other essentials of men's wear.

Men's and Young Men's Oxfords, Regals, Walk-Over and Other Makes

$1.95 Up

Children's Wash Suits

$2.00 Suits now $1.19 $1.50 Suits now 98c
$1.00 Suits now 75c
75c Suits now 50c 50c Suits now 35c

Children's Straw Hats

$1.00 Straw now 75c 75c Straw now 50c
50c Straw now 35c

AVNET BROS.

Across the Street From Our Old Stand. Remember the Place.

Hasbrouck Ave. and Strand

Telephone 40-J Open Evenings.

DAILY THRILLS IN CAMP ON BORDER

Villa's Advance Guard Now Reported Within 150 Miles of Line—Militiamen Exchange Shots With Snipers at Camp Cotton—Villa Winning Politicians.

By Telegraph to The Freeman

El Paso, Tex., July 18.—"Pancho" Villa's advance guard is riding on a raid north of Chihuahua City today and less than 150 miles from the American border.

General Jacinto Trevino, commander of the Carranza army of the north, who had up to this time stoutly declared that his troops were defeating the outlaws, was silent as to this lastest foray

A great band of Villistas is said to be gathering to make a swift descent on Ojinaga Before this it was known that a large Villa force was at Las Mulas pass awaiting reinforcements before marching to the border.

From the big Bend country comes a dispatch stating a force of Villistas has already attacked and wiped out a Carranza garrison within twenty miles of the international boundary line.

Motor Truck is Ready.

Captain Thomas B Anderson and a company of the 10th Pennsylvania Infantry on duty at the point have reinforcements all ready to rush by motor truck from Marathon to the support of the patrol.

The position of his advance battle places Villa in the unique military situation of having part of his force behind the enemy's line and in condition to attack him on all sides at once The progress of Villa has completely upset the state of Chihuahua and whatever semblance of law and order was held under the rifles of Carranzistas is melting away before the heat of Villa's advance.

The Carranza generals sent to overpower Villa continued to proceed with the greatest caution General Matias Ramos, who is supposed to be making a direct attack on Villa in the Rio Florida bottoms, continues to send optimistic dispatches to headquarters

Political parties are springing up with mushroom rapidity eager to take advantage of the turmoil and perhaps lay their hands on the control of the country Most of them claim the support of Villa, which is the best sort of propaganda in Chihuahua state at present.

Pershing Force to Remain?

General Francisco Gonzales the Juarez commandant whose departure from Juarez was announced yesterday by the International News Service, is known to have visited General Pershing's field headquarters. Ostensibly Gonzales is on his way to Madera to make an investigation of the seizure of the Babicora Ranch

But already General Trevino has made public his report of the Babicora incident, stating that the cattle there were not confiscated but merely detained to prevent the possibility of their being moved across the border without payment of duty"

There is still much doubt about the withdrawal of the Pershing expeditions Perhaps the best token that it will remain indefinitely in Mexico is shown in the fact that two regimental bands were sent in through Columbus to supply music to the soldiers.

Sentry Shoots at Snipers.

Michigan militiamen at Camp Cotton in El Paso were thrilled in the early hours today by a series of rifle shots and the report of Private Frank O'Neill, on outpost duty, that he had been shot at by snipers.

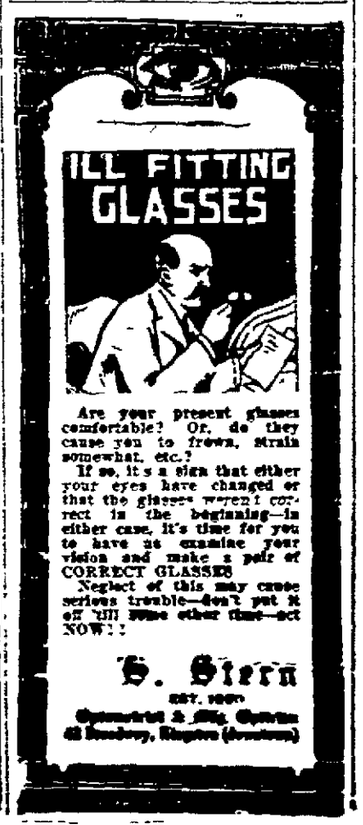
O'Neill replied to the sniping vigorously. The thirty-second Michigan delayed in transit, was expected to reach El Paso during the day

State guardsmen from South Carolina also were overdue on the border

Two troop trains crowded with regulars arrived here and the appearance of fresh regular troops aroused a good deal of interest Military authorities censored any information regarding the source of the new troops or their intended posts

The border in the direction of Arizona and New Mexico supplies its daily thrills.

From Douglas came reports that the Mexican side is aroused over the shooting of a Mexican by an American sentry.



Are your present glasses comfortable? Or, do they cause you to frown, strain somewhat, etc.?

If so, it's a sign that either your eyes have changed or that the glasses weren't correct in the beginning—in either case, it's time for you to have us examine your vision and make a pair of CORRECT GLASSES

Neglect of this may cause serious trouble—don't put it off till some other time—act NOW!!

S. Stern

EST. 1909

Optometrist & Optician
41 Broadway, Kingston (downstairs)

AUTOMOBILE NOTES.

Records in Secretary of State Hugo's office show that during the last month over one hundred cars changed hands daily in the Albany district alone, giving some idea of the great demand these days for second hand cars.

Chiefs of police in all of the cities and incorporated villages in New York state have been notified the past week to apprehend all motorcycle riders whose machines do not bear the 1916 plates. Reports have reached Secretary of State Hugo to the effect that many riders are tardy in taking out the plates.

The importance of the automobile registration in this state is shown in the fact that since February 1st, the office of the secretary of state has taken in $2,233,750 from the registration of cars Up to July 14th, 265,407 owners had registered their cars, dealers numbering 2,296 The motor cycle registration up to the same date was 20,243, with receipts of $50,697. More motor cycles have been registered in the Buffalo district than in either of the New York or Albany districts

The contract has just been placed for the 1917 New York state auto license plates. They will be of an olive with white letters, the numbers being hyphenated as are those of this year's. Approximately 300,000 sets will be required, from present indications, to meet the 1917 demand. In placing the order, Secretary of State Hugo, made provisions for a delivery of the plates next fall in order to assume a quick delivery at the opening of the automobile year, February 1, and during the weeks that follow.

ALLIGERVILLE

Alligerville, July 18.—Mrs Anna Praul is spending some time at Jeremiah Young's.

Walter Markle of New York city is visiting his grandparents, Mr and Mrs Johnson Markle

George Johnson of Kingston spent Sunday with his parents, Mr. and Mrs Peter Johnson

Rev Herman Hageman of Claverack called on several friends in this place and vicinity on Friday

Mrs T. D Lounsbery and Mrs Eliza Bedford of Kingston spent Wednesday and Thursday at D Schoonmaker's

Miss Elizabeth Lounsbery is spending some time in Kingston

H B DeWitt and wife and the Misses Jeanette Garrison and Cornelia Lounsbery attended service at High Falls on Sunday evening

Miss Laura Herndon was the guest of Miss Jeanette Garrison on Saturday night and Sunday.

Miss Mary Schoonmaker called on friends in Kyserike on Friday afternoon.

Joseph Evans and wife called at S. J Roosa's Sunday evening.

W. F. Brooks and wife spent Sunday evening at Arthur Weeks's.

George W. Garrison and wife and daughter, Helen, spent Sunday evening with Mrs Julia Forbes.

Isaiah Vandermark has bought William Stevens's property

Mr. and Mrs Arthur Weeks and son were out driving on Sunday afternoon.

Jason Van Vliet and family spent Tuesday and Wednesday in town

George Sands is boarding at Cornelius Terwilliger's.

George S Van Wagonen and Eli Evans of Mohonk Lake spent Sunday afternoon at their homes

Mrs Isaiah Vandemark and her daughter were in Kingston on Sunday.

M V Smith and son and J Sanford Cross motored to Kerhonkson on Sunday afternoon

H. B. DeWitt and wife and Mrs Jennie Van Wagonen called on Mrs Philetus Kortright Sunday morning

William Brady and wife of Kingston were week end visitors at William Brady, Sr's

A Sunday school conference will be held in the Reformed Church on Sunday afternoon, July 30

E. HOYT GREEN
89 North Front St.
Phone 1460 Free Delivery
THE RELIABLE STORE

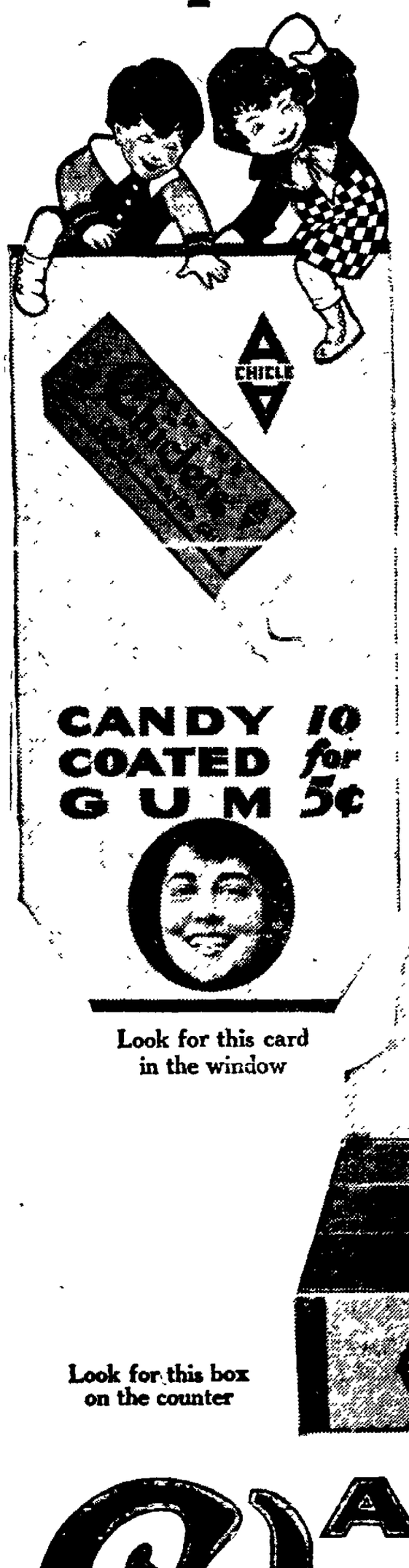
WEDNESDAY SPECIALS.
HOME DRESSED VEAL.

Stew Veal	20c lb
Stew Beef	14c lb
Home Made Bologna	18c lb
Pork Chops	22c lb
Chuck Steak	20c lb
Home Made Frankfurters,	20c lb
Home Minced Ham	22c lb
Stew Lamb	14c lb
Carmelo Cocoa	25c can
New Potatoes	30c pk
Large Ripe Bananas	20c doz
Soup Beans	10c lb
Drake's Cakes	10c pkg
Macaroni, 3 pkgs	25c

Hurt Sensitive Customer.

An absent-minded clerk in a San Francisco sporting goods house recently cost the firm a good customer. The buyer asked to see some dog collars, selected one and paid for it. Right there the absent minded one spoiled it all by asking: "Shall I wrap it up and send it, or will you wear it?"

Chiclets have Captured This City



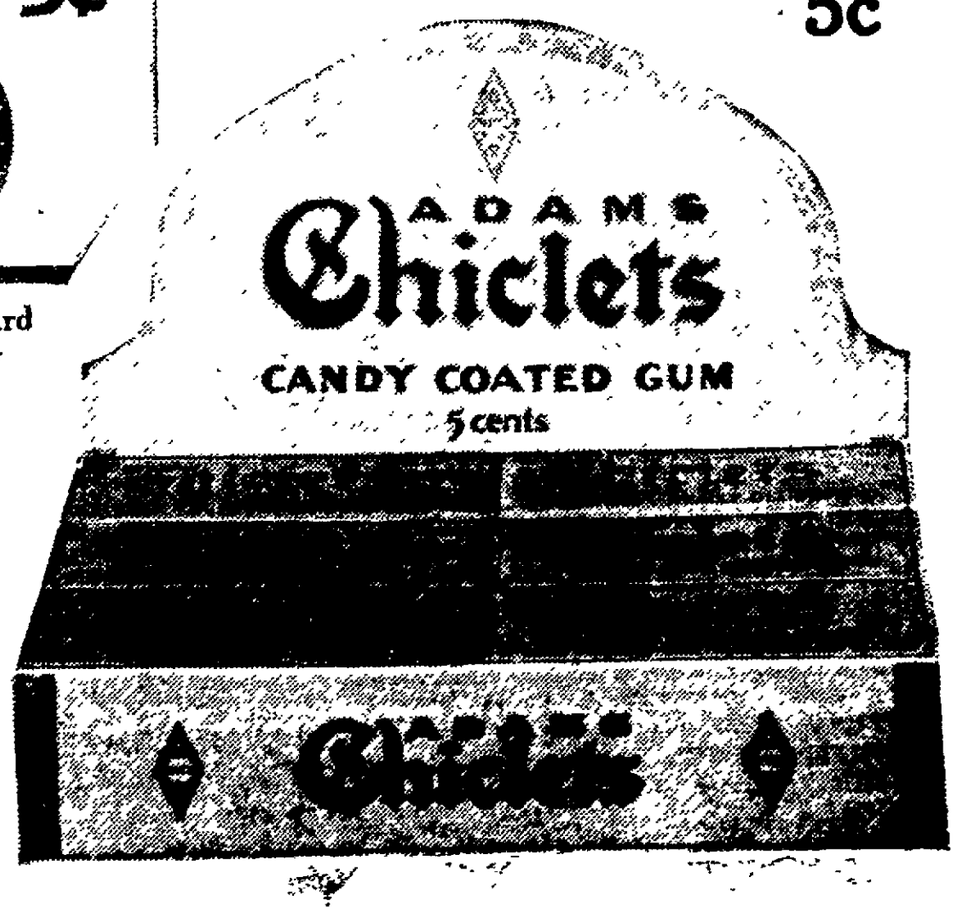
Look for this card in the window

These fine new Adams Chiclets have taken this City by storm. You'll find a box like the one below on the counter of nearly every store in the city that sells gum. Chiclets always win—they'll win *you*. They're candy *and* gum. The best of each. Snow-white, honey-sweet, delightfully pure. And you get 10 chews for your nickel. *Ten*—new in shape and make-up—and every one a winner.

AMERICAN CHICLE COMPANY

CHICLE

10 *for* 5c



Look for this box on the counter

ADAMS Chiclets

NO MORE HOLIDAYS 'TIL WAR IS OVER

British Labor Takes Important Step to Assure Unbroken Supply of Munitions to Maintain Offensive.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

London, July 18.—Further evidence of the manner in which British labor is striving to assist the government ot wrest final victory from the Germans was given here today.

At a conference called by trade union leaders it was decided to accept the proposal recently made by the government that the August holidays be postponed. This will assure an unbroken supply of ammunition and other material necessary for the maintenance of the offensive now being conducted by Sir Douglas Haig in France.

It was decided to postpone all holidays until the end of the war so that the work of supplying munitions shall be continuous.

WILL HEAD OFF GYPSY BAND.

Authorities on Alert to Prevent Romany Invasion.

A rumor that a band of Gypsies evicted from Newburgh were on their way to Kingston caused considerable anxiety about town and the board of health was besieged with inquiries regarding the rumor.

The band had not made their appearance in town up to noon today and if it does will be escorted out of town by the police.

REAL ESTATE SALES.

Deeds Recently Recorded in County Clerk's Office.

The following deeds have been filed with the county clerk:

Vincent Joseph Smith of the town of Woodstock to Joseph Borst of the same place, a parcel of land in the town of Kingston. Consideration $1.

Mrs. Hargraves Seeks Divorce.

An action for divorce was brought before Justice Joseph Morschauser at a special term of the supreme court in Poughkeepsie Monday morning, by Mrs. Myrette Hargraves of Kingston, against Louis Hargraves. The defendant entered no protest. The plaintiff was represented by Francis C. Merritt. Witnesses for the plaintiff were Mrs. Myrette Hargraves, the plaintiff, and Floyd Markel, her brother.

HATHAWAY THEATRES.

KINGSTON OPERA HOUSE

Daily—2:30, 7:15 and 9.

Y. M. C. A. AUDITORIUM

Daily—3, 7:15 and 9.

Any Seat 10c Any House 10c Any Show

Today--Opera House

AUDITORIUM WEDNESDAY

PARAMOUNT-LASKY Presents

"ALIEN SOULS."

With SESSUE HAYAKAWA the noted Japanese actor, who recently played "The Cheat," "The Clue," etc.

Hearst-International News Pictorial showing the latest War News in Pictures.

AUDITORIUM TODAY

DOROTHY GISH

in a Triangle-Fine Arts Five Part New England Story of Charm and Pathos.

"BETTY OF GREYSTONE"

This story with the star of "THE BIRTH OF NATION" has been pronounced a masterpiece in photography and settings with a heart interest story.

KEYSTONE-TRIANGLE COMEDY WITH

ROSCOE ARBUCKLE and MABEL NORMAND "THE BRIGHT LIGHTS."

OPERA HOUSE WEDNESDAY

AUDITORIUM THURSDAY

JULIUS STEGER

—IN—

"THE BLINDNESS OF LOVE"

OPERA HOUSE AND AUDITORIUM WEDNESDAY

SERIES NO. THREE

BILLIE BURKE, in GLORIA'S ROMANCE

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 56.

AN ACT to amend the education law, in relation to courses of instruction in physical training and discipline in the schools of the state.

Became a law May 15, 1916, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Chapter twenty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to education, constituting chapter sixteen of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter one hundred and forty of the laws of nineteen hundred and ten, is hereby amended by inserting therein a new article, to be article twenty-six-a, to read as follows:

ARTICLE 26-A.

Discipline and Physical Training.

Section 656. Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects.

657. Rules of regents.

657. State aid for teachers employed.

§ 656. Instruction in physical training and kindred subjects. After the first day of September, nineteen hundred and sixteen, all male and female pupils above the age of eight years in all elementary and secondary schools shall receive as part of the prescribed courses of instruction therein such physical training as the regents after conference with the military training commission may determine, during periods which shall average at least twenty minutes in each school day. Pupils above such age attending the public schools shall be required to attend upon such prescribed courses of instruction. The boards of education and trustees of the several cities and school districts in the state shall require the prescribed instruction to be given in such courses, within such cities and districts respectively, under the direction of the commissioner of education and in accordance with rules of the regents. Such boards of education or trustees, when the number of pupils in the city or district required to attend upon such instruction is sufficient, shall employ a competent teacher or teachers to give such instruction. The trustees or boards of education of two or more contiguous districts in the same supervisory district, when authorized or directed by the commissioner of education, may join in the employment of a competent teacher to give such instruction; and the salary of such teacher and the expenses incurred on account of such instruction shall be apportioned by the district superintendent among such districts according to the assessed valuation thereof, and so apportioned shall be a charge upon each of such districts. Similar courses of instruction shall be prescribed and maintained in private schools in the state, and all pupils in such schools over eight years of age shall attend upon such courses, and if such courses are not so established and maintained in any private school, attendance upon instruction in such school shall not be deemed substantially equivalent to instruction given to children of like ages in the public school or schools of the city or district in which the child resides.

Whenever the regents shall adopt recommendations of the military training commission in relation to the establishment in elementary and secondary schools of habits, customs and methods adapted to the development of correct physical posture and bearing, mental and physical alertness, self-control, disciplined initiative, sense of duty and spirit of co-operation under leadership, as provided in the military law, the regents shall prescribe and enforce such rules as may be necessary to carry into effect the recommendations so adopted.

§ 656. Rules of regents. It shall be the duty of the regents to adopt rules determining the subjects to be included in courses of physical training provided for in this article, the period of instruction in each of such courses, the qualifications of teachers, the attendance upon such courses of instruction, and relating to carrying out the recommendations of the military training commission when adopted by the regents as provided for in this article.

§ 657. State aid for teachers employed. The commissioner of education, in the annual apportionment of state school moneys, shall apportion therefrom to each city and school district on account of courses of instruction as provided in this article established and [illegible] schools of such city or district during the school year or any part thereof, a sum equal to one-half of the salary paid to each teacher on account of instruction given in such courses, but the entire amount apportioned on account of a single teacher during a school year shall not exceed six hundred dollars. Such apportionments shall be made out of moneys to be appropriated therefor, subject to the provisions of law relative to apportionments of public money to the public schools of the state. Such apportionments shall not be made unless such courses of instruction shall be approved by the commissioner of education and the instruction therein shall meet the standards prescribed and conform to the provisions of this article and the rules of the regents of the university in respect thereto. If two or more districts shall jointly maintain such courses of instruction, the commissioner of education shall apportion a like amount on account of the salary paid to the teacher, which shall be apportioned to the school districts in accordance with the amount required to be paid by each district for the maintenance of such courses of instruction.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately. State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 561.

AN ACT making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen.

Became a law May 15, 1916, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. There shall be issued, in the manner and at the times hereinafter recited, bonds of the state in an amount not to exceed ten million dollars, which bonds shall be sold by the state and the proceeds thereof paid into the state treasury, and so much thereof as may be necessary expended for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes as hereinafter provided. Such bonds, when issued shall be exempt from taxation.

§ 2. Sale; interest; tax to pay; sinking fund. The comptroller is hereby directed to cause to be prepared the bonds of this state to an amount not to exceed ten million dollars, said bonds to bear interest at the rate of not to exceed four and one-half per centum per annum, which interest shall be payable semi-annually in the city of New York. Said bonds shall be issued for a term of fifty years from their respective dates of issue, and shall be sold for not less than par. The comptroller is hereby charged with the duty of selling said bonds to the highest bidder after advertising for a period of twenty consecutive days, Sundays excepted, in at least two daily newspapers printed in the city of New York and one in the city of Albany. Advertisements shall contain a provision to the effect that the comptroller, in his discretion, may reject any or all bids made in pursuance of said advertisements, and, in the event of such rejection, the comptroller is authorized to readvertise for bids in the form and manner above described as many times as in his judgment may be necessary to effect a satisfactory sale. Said bonds shall be sold in such lots and at such times as may be required for the purpose of making partial or final payments in accordance with the provisions of this act. There is hereby imposed a direct annual tax at the rate of eight thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars and fifty cents together with interest on the debt for each one million dollars of bonds issued, to provide for a sinking fund for the redemption of the said bonds, together with the interest thereon. The tax imposed, as herein provided, shall be assessed, levied and collected in the manner prescribed by law, and shall be paid by the several county treasurers into the treasury of the state. The proceeds of such tax shall be invested by the comptroller in securities in which he is authorized by law to invest the trust and sinking funds of the state, and together with the interest arising therefrom, any premium received on the sale of said bonds, and interest accruing on deposits of money received from the sale of said bonds or from miscellaneous sources shall constitute a sinking fund which is hereby created. Said fund shall be used solely for the purpose of paying the principal and interest of bonds issued in accordance with the provisions of this act.

§ 3. The proceeds of two million five hundred thousand dollars of such bonds, after appropriation or appropriations therefrom by the legislature, shall be applicable to the acquisition of lands for the extension of the Palisades Interstate park. Such moneys shall be expended and lands acquired by the commissioners of the Palisades Interstate park under the provisions of chapter one hundred and seventy of the laws of nineteen hundred, as amended. Such moneys shall be available for payment of the purchase price where lands are acquired by contract or for payments of judgments and awards in case of purchase by condemnation.

§ 4. The proceeds of seven million five hundred thousand dollars of such bonds, after appropriation or appropriations therefrom by the legislature, shall be applicable to the acquisition of lands for state park purposes within the forest preserve counties which lands, if now owned by the state under existing law, would be part of the forest preserve. Such moneys shall be expended and lands acquired under the direction of the conservation commission by and with the advice and consent of the commissioners of the land office. Such lands may be acquired in such manner as the legislature shall provide, which may be either by purchase, by condemnation or by entry and appropriation with submission to the court of claims or supreme court for the determination and award of damages for such entry and appropriation, or by one or more of such methods as the legislature may provide; but no proceeding shall be instituted by condemnation or by entry and appropriation unless provision be made by law for filing the written consent thereto of the commissioners of the land office with the county clerk of each county in which lands proposed to be taken are situated. Subject to the filing of such consent, any such proceeding shall be conducted by and in the name of the conservation commission; provided, however, that if any other board, officer or commission shall succeed by law to the general powers of the conservation commission in relation to the care of the forest preserve, such latter board, officer or commission shall have and exercise all of the powers and duties conferred by any provision of this section upon the conservation commission. The moneys realized from such bonds, after appropriation by the legislature, shall be available for payment of the purchase price, where lands are acquired by contract, and for the payment of judgments and awards in case of proceedings by condemnation or by entry and appropriation. No moneys shall be paid out under this section for the acquisition of lands by contract except upon the warrant and audit of the comptroller, after submission to him of vouchers therefor approved by the conservation commission and by the commissioners of the land office, with the certificate of the attorney-general approving the title to and conveyance of the lands purchased.

§ 5. The term "lands" as used in this act includes the improvements thereon, if any. All lands acquired under this act shall be for the use of all the people.

§ 6. Submission of law to people. This law shall not take effect until it shall at a general election have been submitted to the people and have received a majority of all the votes cast for and against it at such election; and the same shall be submitted to the people of this state at the general election to be held in November, nineteen hundred and sixteen. The ballots to be furnished for the use of the voters upon the submission of this law shall be in the form prescribed by the election law and the proposition or question to be submitted shall be printed thereon in substantially the following form, namely: "Shall chapter (here insert the number of the chapter) of the laws of nineteen hundred and sixteen, entitled 'An act making provision for issuing bonds to the amount of not to exceed ten million dollars for the acquisition of lands for state park purposes, and providing for a submission of the same to the people to be voted upon at the general election to be held in the year nineteen hundred and sixteen' be approved?" State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 559.

AN ACT to amend the highway law, in relation to connecting highways in villages and cities of the second and third classes.

Became a law May 15, 1916, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section one hundred and thirty-eight of chapter thirty of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act relating to highways, constituting chapter twenty-five of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven and chapter eighty-eight of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 138. Connecting highways in villages. The board of trustees of a village may, by resolution, petition the commission for the construction or improvement of a highway to connect streets or highways within the village which have been paved or improved with county highways which have been heretofore built under the provisions of chapter one hundred and fifteen of the laws of eighteen hundred and ninety-eight, and the acts amendatory thereof. If in the judgment of the commission public convenience requires the construction or improvement of such connecting highway, the commission shall cause plans, specifications and estimates to be prepared, and shall cause the same to be transmitted to the board of supervisors of the county wherein such highway is situated. The board of supervisors shall thereupon adopt a resolution providing for such construction or improvement as provided in this article. The payment of the cost of such construction or improvement shall be provided for in such resolution and such payment shall be made in the same manner as provided for other county highways. A certified copy of such resolution shall be filed in the office of the commission. The construction or improvement of such connecting highway shall then be taken up in order and manner provided in this article for the construction or improvement of county highways.

If it is desired to construct or improve any portion of such a connecting highway at a width greater than that provided for in the plans and specifications therefor, or if a modification of such plans and specifications is desired by which the cost thereof will be increased, the board of trustees of the village shall proceed as in the preceding section to secure such a modification of the plans and specifications as will provide for such desired construction. The provisions of the preceding section shall apply in like manner to the connecting highway to be constructed or improved as provided in this section.

The provisions of this act shall not prevent the improvement by state aid under the statute as it existed prior to the passage of this act, of streets in cities of the second and third class, where, prior to the passage of this act, highway numbers had been assigned as provided by article six of this act; nor shall the provisions of this act prevent the improvement in such cities of streets heretofore petitioned for and approved in cases where the proposed improvement of such street does not exceed one and one-half miles in length; but the total mileage of all such streets not exceeding one and one-half miles in length shall not in the aggregate exceed four miles.

Wherever plans for such improvement in a city of the second class have been approved and a highway number assigned, and the work is ready for contract as hereinbefore described and the common council of such city has appropriated and made available the city's share of the cost of such improvement, the city treasurer of such city is hereby authorized and empowered to borrow a sufficient amount in anticipation of the collection thereof, and to pledge the faith and credit of the city for the payment of such amount when due, with interest, and is further authorized, empowered and directed to deposit such moneys with the state comptroller in the same manner as is provided by this section with regard to the improvement of village streets.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately. State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

LAWS OF NEW YORK—By Authority.

CHAP. 561.

AN ACT to amend the military law, in relation to composition and strength of the national guard, and privileges, prohibitions and penalties.

Became a law May 15, 1916, with the approval of the Governor. Passed, three-fifths being present.

The People of the State of New York, represented in Senate and Assembly, do enact as follows:

Section 1. Section thirty of chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, entitled "An act in relation to the militia, constituting chapter thirty-six of the consolidated laws," as amended by chapter three hundred and seventy of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 30. Composition and strength. The national guard of the state shall consist of a major-general, brigadier-generals, and adjutant-general's department, an inspector-general's department, a judge-advocate-general's department, an ordnance department, a quartermaster corps, a corps of engineers, a coast artillery corps, a medical department, a signal corps, the commissioned officers heretofore or hereafter retired or rendered supernumerary, the organizations forming the national guard at this date, such others as may be organized hereafter and such persons as are enlisted and commissioned therein. The governor shall have power to [illegible] consolidate, disband or reorganize any organization, department or corps and create new organizations, departments or corps when required by the provisions of this chapter or whenever in his judgment the efficiency of the state forces will be thereby increased, and he shall have power to change the organization of any organization, department or corps so as to conform to any organization, system of drill or instruction now or hereafter adopted by the army of the United States or prescribed by the laws of the United States for the government of the militia, and for that purpose the number of the officers and non-commissioned officers of any grade in any organization, department or corps may be increased or diminished and the grades of such officers and non-commissioned officers may be altered to the extent necessary to secure such conformity. The governor shall have power to fix and from time to time to alter the maximum number of enlisted men which shall form part of any organization, department or corps irrespective of but not exceeding the maximum prescribed therefor in this chapter. The aggregate forces of the national guard in time of peace, fully armed, uniformed and equipped, shall be not less than ten thousand and not over twenty-three thousand enlisted men, but the governor shall have power in case of war, insurrection, invasion or imminent danger thereof to increase the forces beyond the said twenty-three thousand and organize the same as the exigencies of the service may require.

§ 2. Section thirty-one of such chapter, as amended by chapter three hundred and seventy of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 31. Division and brigades. The brigades and other military units of the national guard shall constitute a division which shall be commanded by a major-general. The staff of the division shall consist of officers, detailed from the various staff corps and departments as follows:

One adjutant-general, colonel, and two adjutants-general, lieutenant-colonels, adjutant-general's department.

One inspector-general, colonel, two inspectors-general, lieutenant-colonels, and [illegible] major, inspector-general's department.

One judge-advocate, colonel, judge-advocate-general's department.

One quartermaster, colonel and one quartermaster, lieutenant-colonel, quartermaster corps.

One surgeon, lieutenant-colonel, medical corps, two surgeons, majors, medical corps.

One engineer, lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers.

One ordnance officer, colonel, one ordnance officer, major, and one ordnance officer, captain, ordnance department.

One signal officer, major, signal corps.

One coast defense officer, lieutenant-colonel, coast artillery corps.

Three aides, captains or lieutenants, from the national guard.

A brigade shall consist of two or more regiments of infantry, two separate battalions and separate companies may be assigned thereto. There shall be such number of brigades composed of such infantry organizations as the governor may direct. A brigade shall be commanded by a brigadier-general. The staff of a brigade shall consist of officers detailed from the various staff corps and departments, as follows:

One adjutant-general, major, adjutant-general's department.

One judge-advocate, major, judge-advocate-general's department.

Two quartermasters, majors, quartermaster corps.

One ordnance officer, major, ordnance department.

Two aides, lieutenants, from the national guard.

In addition to the officers above specified the governor upon the recommendation of the major-general may detail from the national guard for duty on the staff of the division or on the staff of a brigade such other officers as may be considered necessary.

The ranking officers of the quartermaster corps, medical corps, corps of engineers, ordnance department and signal corps on the staff of the division shall be respectively designated as chief quartermaster, chief surgeon, chief engineer, chief ordnance officer and chief signal officer, but such designations shall not constitute such officers chiefs of the staff departments to which they belong.

§ 2. Such chapter is hereby amended by inserting therein a new section, to be section thirty-two-a, to read as follows:

§ 32-a. Quartermaster corps. There shall be a quartermaster corps to consist of one colonel, three lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, eight captains, two veterinarians, wagon companies, auto-truck companies, pack train companies, and bakery companies with such enlisted personnel as the governor may from time to time designate, and such enlisted men for assignment to organizations as may be from time to time prescribed.

§ 4. Section thirty-three of such chapter, as amended by chapter three hundred and seventy of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 33. Corps of engineers. There shall be a corps of engineers to consist of one lieutenant-colonel, three majors, one captain as adjutant, one captain as supply officer, one captain as inspector small arms practice, one chaplain, one pioneer battalion, one pontoon battalion and one band organized as prescribed for an infantry band. For purposes of administration, drill and instruction, the pioneer battalion and the pontoon battalion may be placed under the command of the lieutenant-colonel, corps of engineers.

A battalion of engineers shall consist of:
One major.
One captain (adjutant).
One battalion sergeant major.
One supply detachment, and
Four companies.

A supply detachment shall consist of
One first lieutenant (supply officer).
One battalion quartermaster sergeant.

A company of engineers shall consist of:
One captain
One first lieutenant.
One second lieutenant.
One first sergeant.
One quartermaster sergeant.
Five sergeants.
Eight corporals.
Two cooks.
Two musicians.
Eighteen privates, first class,
Five privates, first or second class (mounted) and
Twenty-three privates, second class.

The minimum enlisted strength of a company of engineers shall be sixty-five.

The maximum enlisted strength of a company of engineers shall be one hundred and sixty-four.

The governor, upon the recommendation of the major-general may increase the number of sergeants to twelve, the number of corporals to eighteen, the number of first class privates to sixty-four and the number of second class privates to sixty-four.

The enlisted force herein provided and the officers serving with the organized battalions shall constitute a part of the line of the national guard.

§ 5. Section thirty-five of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 35. Infantry. A regiment of infantry shall consist of:
One colonel.
One lieutenant-colonel.
One captain (inspector small arms practice).
One chaplain.
One headquarters company.
One supply company.
One machine gun company.
Three battalions.

The minimum enlisted strength shall be nine hundred and eighteen.

The maximum enlisted strength shall be one thousand eight hundred and thirty-six.

A battalion of infantry shall consist of:
One major.
Four companies.

The minimum enlisted strength shall be two hundred and sixty.

A company of a battalion of infantry shall consist of:
One captain.
One first lieutenant.
One second lieutenant.
One first sergeant.
One quartermaster sergeant.
Four sergeants.
Six corporals.
Two cooks.
One artificer.
Two musicians.
Forty-eight privates.

The minimum enlisted strength, exclusive of enlisted men detailed to headquarters, supply and machine gun companies, shall be sixty-five.

The maximum enlisted strength shall be one hundred and fifty.

The governor may, upon the recommendation of the major-general, increase the number of sergeants in a company of infantry to six, of corporals to ten, and of privates to one hundred and twenty-seven.

A headquarters company, infantry, shall consist of:
One captain (regimental adjutant).
Three first lieutenants (battalion adjutants).
Band section:
One chief musician.
One principal musician.
One drum major.
Four sergeants.
Eight corporals.
One cook.
Thirteen privates (one being a detailed private and acting cook).
Non-commissioned staff section:
One regimental sergeant major.
Two color sergeants.
Three battalion sergeants major.
Mounted orderly section (detailed from companies of battalions).
One sergeant.
Nineteen privates.

A supply company, infantry, shall consist of:
One captain (regimental quartermaster).
One captain (regimental commissary) when not on duty with machine gun company.
Three second lieutenants (battalion quartermasters and commissaries), when one is not on duty with machine gun company.
One regimental quartermaster sergeant.
One regimental commissary sergeant.
Three sergeants (detailed from companies of battalions).
Two corporals (detailed from companies of battalions).
Twenty-six privates (detailed from companies of battalions).

A machine gun company, infantry, shall consist of:
One captain (regimental commissary).
One second lieutenant (battalion quartermaster and commissary).
Eight sergeants (detailed from companies of battalions).
Six corporals (detailed from companies of battalions).
Thirty-six privates (detailed from companies of battalions).

§ 6. Section thirty-six of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 36. Cavalry. A regiment of cavalry shall consist of:
One colonel.
One lieutenant-colonel.
One captain (adjutant).
One captain (inspector small arms practice).
One chaplain.
One headquarters troop.
One machine gun troop.
Three squadrons.

The minimum enlisted strength shall be nine hundred and nineteen.

The maximum enlisted strength shall be one thousand, two hundred and thirty-six.

A squadron of cavalry shall consist of:
One major.
One second lieutenant (squadron quartermaster and commissary).
One squadron sergeant major.
One squadron service detachment (three privates detailed from troops of the squadron).
Four troops.

Its minimum enlisted strength shall be two hundred and ninety-five or six.

A separate squadron of cavalry shall consist of:
One major.
One first lieutenant (squadron adjutant).
One first lieutenant (inspector small arms practice).
One second lieutenant (squadron quartermaster and commissary).
One veterinarian.
One squadron sergeant major.
One squadron service detachment (three privates detailed from troops of the squadron).
Four troops.

A troop of cavalry shall consist of:
One captain.
One first lieutenant.
One second lieutenant.
One first sergeant.
One quartermaster sergeant.
Six sergeants.
Six corporals.
Two cooks.
One farrier.
One horseshoer.
One saddler.
One wagoner.
Two trumpeters.
Forty-three privates.

Its minimum enlisted strength, exclusive of enlisted men for detail, shall be sixty-five.

Its maximum enlisted strength shall be one hundred.

The governor may, upon the recommendation of the major-general, increase the number of corporals to eight and of privates to seventy-six.

A headquarters troop, cavalry, shall consist of:
One captain (regimental quartermaster).
Two first lieutenants (squadron adjutants).
Service detachment (detailed):
One sergeant.
Twelve wagoners.
Sixteen privates.
Non-commissioned staff:
One regimental sergeant major.
One regimental quartermaster sergeant.
One regimental commissary sergeant.
Two color sergeants.
Band:
One chief musician.
One chief trumpeter.
One principal musician.
One drum major.
Four sergeants.
Eight corporals.
One cook.
Eleven privates.

A machine gun troop, cavalry, shall consist of:
One captain (regimental commissary).
One first lieutenant (squadron adjutant).
Eight sergeants (detailed from troops of the squadrons).
Six corporals (detailed from troops of the squadrons).
Fifty-one privates (detailed from troops of squadrons).

§ 7. Section thirty-seven of such chapter is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 37. Field artillery. A regiment of field artillery shall consist of:
One colonel.
One lieutenant-colonel.
One captain (adjutant).
One captain (quartermaster).
One captain (commissary).
One chaplain.
Two veterinarians.
One sergeant major.
One quartermaster sergeant.
One commissary sergeant.
Two color sergeants.
Five mounted orderlies.
One headquarters detachment.
One band.
Two battalions.

The minimum enlisted strength of a regiment of field artillery shall be eight hundred and seventy-seven.

The maximum enlisted strength of a regiment of field artillery shall be one thousand one hundred and twenty-eight.

A battalion of field artillery shall consist of:
One major.
One captain (battalion adjutant).
One first or second lieutenant (battalion quartermaster and commissary).
One sergeant major.
One quartermaster sergeant.
Two mounted orderlies.
Three batteries.

The minimum enlisted strength shall be four hundred and fourteen. In each regiment one battalion quartermaster and commissary shall be a first lieutenant and the other a second lieutenant.

A battery of field artillery shall consist of:
One captain.
Two first lieutenants.
Two second lieutenants.
One first sergeant.
One quartermaster-sergeant.
One stable sergeant.
Six sergeants.
Thirteen corporals (two scouts, one signal detail).
One chief mechanic.
Four mechanics.
Two musicians.
Three cooks.
One hundred and one privates (two with signal detail).

The minimum enlisted strength, exclusive of enlisted men for detail to headquarters detachment, shall be one hundred and thirty-three.

The maximum enlisted strength, exclusive of enlisted men for detail to headquarters detachment, shall be one hundred and seventy-one.

The governor may, upon the recommendation of the major-general, exclusive of enlisted men for detail to headquarters detachment, increase the number of sergeants in a battery of field artillery to seven (one mess sergeant), of corporals to twenty (two scouts, one signal detail), of mechanics to seven, of musicians to three and of privates to one hundred and twenty-seven.

A headquarters detachment of a regiment of field artillery shall consist of:
One sergeant (scout, regimental detail).
Six corporals (scout, battalion detail).
Nine privates (scouts, three regimental details, six battalion details).
One sergeant (regimental signal detail).
Two corporals (battalion signal details).
Three privates (one regimental, two battalion signal details).
Two mechanics (one as horseshoer and one as saddler, regimental details).
Three musicians (one each regimental and battalion details).
Six drivers (reel carts, two each regimental and battalion details).

These men, consisting of the regimental and battalion details, form the headquarters department. They will be detailed from batteries and for that purpose will be additional therein in the grades indicated.

A field artillery band shall consist of:
One chief musician.
One drum major.
One principal musician.
One chief trumpeter.
Four sergeants.
Eight corporals.
One cook.
Eleven privates.

§ 8. Section thirty-eight of such chapter as amended by chapter three hundred and seventy of the laws of nineteen hundred and nine and chapter seven hundred and ninety-five of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 38. Coast artillery corps. There shall be a coast artillery corps, which shall belong to the line of the national guard, to consist of two colonels, three lieutenant-colonels, eight majors, forty-one captains, (eight unassigned for staff duty), forty-one first lieutenants, (eight unassigned for staff duty), forty-one second lieutenants, (eight unassigned for staff duty), two chaplains, three sergeants-major, senior grade, four master electricians, eleven engineers, sixteen electrician sergeants, first class, sixteen electrician sergeants, second class, eight sergeants-major, junior grade, eight master gunners, eleven firemen, three bands and thirty-three companies.

A company of coast artillery shall consist of one captain, one first lieutenant, one second lieutenant, one first sergeant, one quartermaster sergeant, four sergeants, six corporals, two cooks, two mechanics, two musicians, and forty-seven privates.

The minimum enlisted strength of a coast artillery company shall be sixty-five. The maximum enlisted strength of a coast artillery company shall be one hundred and nine.

The governor may, upon the recommendation of the major-general, increase the number of sergeants in a coast artillery company to eight, of corporals to twelve, and of privates to eighty-one.

A coast artillery band shall consist of one chief musician, one chief trumpeter, one principal musician, one drum major, four sergeants, eight corporals, one cook and eleven privates.

For the purposes of administration, drill and instruction the coast artillery corps shall be organized into three coast defense commands. There may be one band for each coast defense command.

The following rated enlisted men shall be allowed:

For each gun company: One plotter, one observer, first class; one observer, second class; two gun commanders; and two gun pointers.

For each mortar company: One plotter; one observer, first class; two observers, second class; and three gun commanders.

For fort commands: Three observers, first class.

For fire commands: Nine plotters; nine observers, first class; eight observers, second class.

The governor in his discretion may increase the strength of the coast artillery hereby authorized. In making such increase the number of additional colonels, lieutenant-colonels, majors, captains, first lieutenants, second lieutenants, sergeants-major (senior grade), master electricians, engineers, electrician sergeants first class, electrician sergeants second class, master gunners, sergeants-major (junior grade), and firemen shall be in approximately the same proportion to the number of additional companies organized as is herein prescribed.

§ 9. Section two hundred and forty-one of such chapter, as amended by chapter two hundred and ten of the laws of nineteen hundred and eleven, chapter sixty-nine of the laws of nineteen hundred and twelve, and chapter forty-one of the laws of nineteen hundred and thirteen, is hereby amended to read as follows:

§ 241. Military parades and organizations by unauthorized bodies prohibited. No body of men, other than the active militia and the troops of the United States except such independent military organizations as were on the twenty-third day of April, eighteen hundred and eighty-three, and now are, in existence, and such other organizations as may be formed under the provisions of this chapter, shall associate themselves together as a military company or organization, or parade in public with firearms in any city or town of this state. No body of men shall be granted a certificate of incorporation under any corporate name which shall mislead, or tend to mislead, any person into believing that such corporation is connected with or attached to the national guard or naval militia of this state in any capacity or way whatsoever. In case any such certificate has been heretofore or may hereafter be granted, which in the judgment of the adjutant-general of the state, misleads or tends to mislead anyone into believing that such corporation is connected with or attached to the national guard or naval militia in any capacity or way whatsoever, the adjutant-general of the state shall notify such corporation, in writing, to forthwith discontinue the use of its said corporate name and forthwith take the necessary steps to change its name pursuant to the statute in such case made and provided, to some name not so calculated to mislead. In the event such proceedings are not forthwith taken and completed within six months from the service of said notice, the attorney-general is authorized and directed to bring an action to procure a judgment vacating or annulling the act of incorporation of such corporation, or any act renewing the corporation, or continuing its corporate existence or annulling the existence of such corporation. No city or town shall raise or appropriate any money toward arming or equipping, uniforming or in any other way supporting, sustaining or providing drill rooms or armories for any such body of men; but associations wholly composed of soldiers honorably discharged from the service of the United States, or members of the order of Sons of Veterans, may parade in public with firearms on Decoration day, or on May first, known as Dewey day, or upon the reception of any regiment or companies of soldiers returning from such service, and for the purpose of escort duty at the burial of deceased soldiers, and students in educational institutions where military science is a prescribed part of the course of instruction, and cadet organizations composed of youths under eighteen years of age, under responsible instructors, may, with the consent of the governor, drill and parade with firearms in public under the superintendence of their instructors. This section shall not be construed to prevent any organization authorized to do so by law from parading with firearms, nor to prevent parades by the national guard or naval militia of any other state. The independent military organizations mentioned in this section not regularly organized as organizations of the national guard or naval militia, are hereby made subject to the orders of the governor in case of emergency or necessity, to aid the national guard or naval militia in quelling invasion, insurrection, riot or breach of the peace, provided the officers and members of such organization shall, when so called upon, first sign and execute and deliver through their commanding officer to the officer to whom it is ordered to report, a form of enlistement in form to be prescribed by the governor in regulations or orders for a term not less than thirty days nor more than ninety days at one time; and if the service of such organization shall not be required for the full term of their enlistment they shall be discharged by the order of the governor. All members of such independent organizations, when called into service of the state, as herein provided for, shall be equipped and paid by the state, and shall be protected in the discharge of their duties, and in obeying the orders of the governor, as though a part of the national guard or naval militia of the state. Any person violating any provision of this section shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor.

§ 2. This act shall take effect immediately. State of New York, Office of the Secretary of State, ss:

I have compared the preceding with the original law on file in this office, and do hereby certify that the same is a correct transcript therefrom and of the whole of said original law.

FRANCIS M. HUGO,
Secretary of State.

THE FREEMAN'S CENT-A-WORD ADLETS SAVE MONEY, TIME AND WORRIMENT---PUT YOUR "WANTS" UP TO THE LITTLE HUSTLERS

JAIL BREAKER IS TAKEN AT CHESTER

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Camden, N. J., July 18.—The police of this city were notified today by the police of Chester, Pa., that William C. Ashbridge, who escaped from the Camden county court house last night in company with George C. Thompson, after killing a jailer and seriously wounding another, had been captured at Chester.

VILLA IS FLYING FOR TEPEHUENES

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Chihuahua, Mex., via El Paso, Tex., July 18.—The main band of Villistas has crossed the Durango state line in their flight before Carranza forces, according to a message received from General Luis Herrera at Parral by General Trevino.

It is believed here that the Villistas are making for Tepehuenes, 120 miles south of Parral and in the state of Durango. It is expected they will make a stand at that point.

SIXTEEN CAPITAL SHIPS ON PROGRAM

Senate Agrees to Three Year Policy With 69 Submarines, 50 Destroyers and Many Auxiliaries.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—The three year naval building program of 16 capital ships was agreed to by the senate this afternoon without a roll call.

In addition to the sixteen capital ships, the building program provides for ten scout cruisers, 50 torpedo boat destroyers, nine fleet submarines, 58 coast submarines, one Neff system submarine, two gunboats and many auxiliary craft.

CLERK HASBROUCK AT DESK.

Rejuvenated Mansion House is Landlord Hazen's Aim.

Jansen Hasbrouck has secured the position of clerk at the rejuvenated Mansion House, which was purchased on Monday by Max Hazen, the down town shoe dealer. Mr. Hasbrouck assumed his duties.

With the sale of the Mansion House it has been brought to light that considerable bed linen which Mr. Hazen said went with the sale of the hotel is missing. The young man who was clerk of the hotel for the past month or so has returned to Brooklyn. He is alleged to have taken with him the missing linen, which it is claimed he packed up in boxes and had shipped away by express with his other belongings. Further developments are expected.

Pennsylvania Has 27.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 18.—Three new cases of infantile paralysis were reported to the state department of health within 24 hours, bringing the total number of cases in Pennsylvania up to 27.

35 Cases in Massachusetts.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Boston, July 18.—Nine additional cases of infantile paralysis, one of which was fatal, were reported today to the state board of health, bringing the total number of cases to 35.

Still Out.

"Are you sure your mistress is out?" asked the caller.

"Oh, yes, sir," replied the maid. "She told me two hours ago she was out, and she hasn't come in since."—St. Louis Post Dispatch.

DIED.

DINGMAN—At Katrine, N. Y., July 18, 1916, Edward Dingman, aged 46 years.

Funeral from residence on Thursday at 10 a. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in Woodstock cemetery.

PARTLAN—At Long Island, N. Y., Monday, July 17, 1916, Dr. Thomas S. Partlan, beloved husband of Emma A. Partlan.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from the home of Mrs. Albert Ashdown, 52 Smith avenue, on Thursday morning at 9.15 and from St. Mary's Church at 10 o'clock, where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. Interment in St. Mary's Cemetery.

WELLS—In this city, July 17, 1916, Estelle, wife of the late Abner Wells.

Funeral services at the residence of her sister, Mrs. Horace Maxon, No. 76 Brewster street, on Wednesday at 1:30 p. m. Relatives and friends are invited. Interment in the Port Ewen cemetery.

U. S. DISTRICT COURT, SOUTHERN District of New York.—In the matter of William H. Van Wagenen of New Paltz, Ulster county, N. Y., in said district, bankrupt, No. 21,057.

Notice is hereby given that on the 28th day of July, 1916, at 10 o'clock a. m., there will be a meeting of the creditors of said bankrupt, at the office of the undersigned referee in bankruptcy, No. 280 Fair street, Kingston, N. Y., to examine and pass upon the report and account of the trustee herein, filed July 17th, 1916; for the declaration of a first dividend if there be sufficient funds of the estate applicable thereto; to consider and pass upon the matter of compensation to appraisers, trustee and attorneys, and for the transaction of any other business that may properly come before said meeting.

Dated, Kingston, N. Y., July 18th, 1916.

AMOS VAN ETTEN,
Referee in Bankruptcy.

SAYS QUARANTINE IS NOW ENFORCED

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Albany, July 18.—The state health department today reported that outside Greater New York there was a total of 136 cases of infantile paralysis. Of this number there have been 13 deaths, two of them occurring today.

The fact was brought out that of the total number of cases, 48 are located at various points on Long Island.

The new cases reported today were from the town of Greenburgh, Westchester county; Lynnbrook, Hempstead, Glencove, Farmingdale and Southold, Nassau county; two at Fishkill, Dutchess county, one at Lindhurst and one at Copiague, Suffolk county.

Dr. William B. May, who has been looking after cases that have developed down the river, returned to Albany today. He reported to State Health Commissioner Biggs that the quarantines are being rigidly enforced in all places where the disease exists.

ELLENVILLE.

Ellenville, July 18.—At the mock court trial to be given at Norbury Hall Thursday evening, under the direction of Wawarsing Chapter, No. 253, O. E. S., a special feature of the evening entertainment which will be pleasing for those who have already made arrangements to attend to learn that Mrs. John R. DeVany and her three daughters, the Misses Norma, Margaret and Ella De Vaney will render a vocal quartet and the Misses Virginia and Catherine Taylor will contribute a vocal duet.

Work has commenced by builder Goldsmith and a force of carpenters on the houses he is to erect for U. E. Terwilliger on the lots made available by the removal of the brick school building purchased by Mr. Terwilliger.

Mr. Van Wyck of the Wayside Inn garage is using a Vim truck for which he is the agent for a passenger conveyance about town.

St. John's Parish Aid will hold their annual lawn party on Wednesday afternoon and evening on the church lawn. A line of fancy articles as well as ice cream, cake and candy will be on sale.

The Rev. Donald Boyce who has served the Reformed Church at Westerlo for three years as a stated supply now becomes their regular pastor in charge.

Clayton's Band will give a concert at the lawn party to be held on St. John's Episcopal Church grounds Wednesday evening.

MAYOR TO BOY SALESMEN.

Publishing House Organizes Juvenile Selling Staff.

Mayor Canfield this morning delivered an inspiring talk to the boys of the Kingston Ten Club which was organized in the common council chambers at the city hall where the boys who sell the Saturday Evening Post met to organize. The organization was perfected by the election of James Reardon, better known as "Ted," as president and Charles O'Reilly as secretary. The mayor was elected an honorary member of the club.

Following the election, the mayor spoke briefly complimenting the boys on their work. He said there were two words they should always remember, construction and destruction. The boys by mixing work with play were building character for the future. The boys should always retain what is good in life he said, to be used in constructing character. Two other words the mayor gave them to bear in mind were keen and clean. To attain success in life, he said, they must keep their minds keen and their bodies clean.

The Curtis publications have several methods of organizing boy employes, one of which is to develop thrift by giving each boy $2.25 of which one dollar is a cash deposit in a savings bank, and the balance in publications. Later as the boys improve in keeping of accounts, the Curtis people find positions for them on leaving school. In the $600 contest between boy salesmen two Kingston lads, next door neighbors, are said to be tied for a prize.

Express Company to Make Good.

Telegraphic instructions were recently sent out by the president of the American Express Company to the effect that all regular salaried employes, married or single men with dependent relatives who, as members of the national guard previous to June 17, 1916, have responded to the president's call for military service, will receive from the company sufficient allowance to make up any deficiency between their government pay and their previous wages. Military service will not interfere with continuity of service with respect to the express company's pension system it was announced.

Two Held for Burglary.

Frank Smith and John Carrigan were brought to jail Monday evening on a charge of burglary in the third degree, having been held by Justice of the Peace Alexander of Marlborough for the grand jury. The crime with which the men are charged is unlawfully entering the premises at Dery's mills, Marlborough, and taking a quantity of brass and copper.

Family Sees Double Tragedy.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Harrisburg, Pa., July 18.—James Shult, aged 38, a farmer near Mifflintown, today shot and killed his wife and then committed suicide. The nine children of the couple witnessed the tragedy.

"MAKE AN APRON" FOR THE SOLDIERS

Mrs. N. D. J. Murphy, who is chairman of the first ice cream festival which the Federation of Women's Clubs is to give for the benefit of the Red Cross Relief Funds, has planned to have a bargain booth of fancy articles as an added attraction. Everything on the counter will sell for 25 or 50 cents.

This feature of the evening is in no sense a fair, and people will not be importuned to buy. Aprons of all kinds will be the principal bargain. It is desired that everyone wishing to do something very special and personal for these funds will send an apron of any description to Mrs. Murphy, Andrew street, on or before Friday of this week. Every article so given will be a help to the cause which lies so near the hearts of all.

"Making aprons for soldiers" seems an odd thing to do, but it is nevertheless true that a 25 cent apron given to the cause will aid in taking care of the family and home of some man who has enlisted to protect your home and your family.

Send an apron or any other article which will sell for 25 or 50 cents.

The Federation is planning two of these ice cream parties, one to be held in each end of the town. The downtown party will be the first one and will be held on the lawn of the residence of James F. Dwyer, 287 Broadway, (the old Staples place), on Friday night next. In case of rain the affair will be postponed to the following evening.



RICHARD NORRIS WILLIAMS, 3RD.

WILL SEEK TITLE AGAIN.

Philadelphia, Pa., July 18.—Richard Norris Williams 2d, the former national tennis champion, will again try for the premier tennis honors of the country despite reports to the contrary. He is resting now and expects to be in fine condition by the time the tournament at Forest Hills, N. Y., is played.

Williams has shown great promise of repeating his victory of 1914 and bringing another national championship to this city. Last year William M. Johnston, who was ranked No. 6 in 1914, was the national title winner. In 1914 when Williams won the championship, he also carried off the Pennsylvania state title, the Philadelphia and district championships, the Seabright and the Westchester events, and was a finalist in the intercollegiate tourney and a semi-finalist in the Longwood tournaments.

Williams expects to compete in both the Longwood and Seabright events this year in order to get on edge for the nationals. In 1914 he won from Johnston, Touchard, Church, Hackett, twice from Johnston, Hall, Inman, Murray, twice from Karl Behr, twice from Clothier, Pell, Gradner, Washburn, Alexander, Dabney, Fottrell and McLoughlin.

MR. CANTINE RE-ELECTED.

Annual Meeting of Moonhaw, Inc., Held on Monday.

The annual meeting of Moonhaw, Inc., was held at the club house at the foot of Wittenberg Mountain on Monday afternoon. There was a large attendance of members, who motored to the club from Kingston. Martin Cantine of Sangerties was re-elected president; Philip Schantz, was re-elected vice-president and County Clerk Christopher K. Loughran was re-elected secretary and treasurer. The directors also were re-elected for the ensuing year.

A Modest Mississippi Mayor.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Greenville, Miss., July 18.—Mayor E. G. Ham is not blind. In fact his eyesight is not impaired in any way, yet he fails to see sufficient clothing on some of the female species. The mayor confessed that when a female got between himself and the bright sun the view was rather embarrassing to a modest man and consequently he has issued an order to the police to arrest women wearing "see more" gowns. He personally ordered one woman to go home and put on more clothes.

$135,000 to Fight Disease.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—The House this afternoon passed a bill appropriating $135,000 to be placed at the disposal of the public health service in combatting infantile paralysis epidemic centered in New York.

Fortnight's Fishing Trip.

Luke Johnson, John Mooney and Leo Fennelly left this morning for a two weeks' camping and fishing trip at Legg's Mills.

WAR AT A GLANCE

London—British troops advanced over front of 1,000 yards in sector of Ovillers.

Paris—Germans taking offensive south of Somme but all assaults practically repulsed. Battle still raging.

Berlin—Germans repulsed attacks on Somme front. Russian attacks in Riga section were without result.

Rome—Italians on northern slopes of Monte Pasubio driving Austrians back across border.

Vienna—Attempts Russians to advance in southwestern Bukowina checked.

COMPLETE VICTORY HOPE OF HUGHES

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Bridgehampton, N. Y., July 18.—Charles Evans Hughes, Republican nominee for president, to visitors at summer headquarters today expressed himself most emphatically upon the necessity for a compete Republican victory in November. In order to carry out necessary national policies, he declared, both the senate and house of representatives must have Republican working majorities.

Mr. Hughes will go to New York city tomorrow where he will confer with the campaign committee and also with the senatorial committee in charge of the campaign for regaining Republican control of the senate.

MATTERS BEFORE THE SURROGATE

The will of Andre Viret of the town of Ulster was admitted to probate by Surrogate Gill in surrogate's court this morning. The testator directs his executrix to convert his estate into cash within one year, from the proceeds to pay $100 to his son, Charles Viret; $100 to his son, George Viret; $200 to his son, Frank Viret; $500 to his daughter, Rose Hefferan, and he gives the balance to his daughter, Louise Viret, who is appointed executrix. The will was executed May 26, 1916, and witnessed by Christopher A. Murray of this city and Charles Thielbo of Bloomington. The value of the real estate is $2,000 and the personal property amounts to $1,500. Christopher A. Murray appeared for the executrix.

Letters of administration on the estate of Abram Ten Eyck of Old Hurley were issued to his son, S. Francis Ten Eyck. The value of the personal property is $3,000 and there is no real estate. Philip Elting appeared for the administrator.

A hearing was had in the matter of the judicial settlement of the accounts of Eudora A. Heermance as executrix of the estate of C. Cuyler Heermance of the town of Saugerties and a decree was granted. Byron L. Davis appeared for the executrix.

In the estate of James A. Shultis a petition was filed for an order declaring the estate exempt from taxation under the taxable transfer act. The personal property amounts to $4,241.06 and there is no real estate. The debts amount to $760.23.

TWO DETERMINATIONS FILED.

County Treasurer's Findings in Marlborough Estates.

County Treasurer Snyder, as appraiser under the taxable transfer act, has filed his report of appraisal of the estate of James Barry of the town of Marlborough. The personal property amounts to $6,341.17; the real estate is valued at $4,600; the debts, commissions, expenses of administration, etc., amount to $1,012.72, leaving a net estate of $9,928.45. James Barry, Jr., the executor, was represented by John Rusk; Joseph H. Vanderlyn appeared for the state comptroller.

County Treasurer Snyder also has filed his report of appraisal of the estate of John Lawson, of the town of Marlborough. The personal property amounts to $2,285.04; the real estate is valued at $5,500; the debts, commissions, expenses of administration, etc., amount to $3,974.61, leaving a net estate of $3,810.43. Edna E. Bloomer, the executrix, was represented by John Rusk; Joseph H. Vanderlyn appeared for the state comptroller.

Chicago Grain Market.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Chicago, July 18.—Wheat was nervous with several advances which met with buying orders, with sharp reactions, July closing at 112. July corn closed at 79½ @ ⅞, and oats at 41⅛ @ ⅜.

Closing Prices.

Wheat, July, $1.11½; Sept., $1.12⅜; Dec., $1.15⅛.

Corn, July, 79⅜c; Sept., 75½c bid; Dec., 65⅜ @ ½.

Oats, July, 41⅛ bid; Sept., 41c bid; Dec., 42⅜ @ ⅜ bid.

Freight Tilt Given O. K.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—The interstate commerce commission today held to be justifiable an increase of 2 cents per hundred pounds in the freight rate on yarn, rope and twine from Auburn, N. Y., to Boston and other New England points over the New York, New Haven and Hartford Railroad.

STRIKE DUTY MAY CALL OUT MILITIA

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Utica, July 18.—Eighteen hundred employes of the New York Mills Company at New York Mills, a suburb of this city, went on strike today demanding an increase in wages. A strike at these mills four years ago resulted in considerable disorder and necessitated the presence of several hundred militiamen at the scene for four weeks.

Sheriff Harvey of Utica anticipated trouble in the present strike and it may be necessary to summon National Guardsmen from Camp Whitman as there are no militia companies here at present.

SOCIETY NOTES.

"On July 8, about 9 o'clock in the morning, the hospital ship, Vperiod of the Russian Red Cross having all the external marks required by the Hague Convention, was torpedoed and sunk about 32 leagues from Batum, near the village of Vitse (on the Black Sea) by an enemy submarine. There were eight deaths and seven wounded among the crew and sanitary personnel of the ship. All hostile governments had been notified of the equipment of the Vperiod as a hospital ship. All possibility of a mistake is excluded. We protest with most profound indignation against this new crime."

Red Cross Bulletin.

National Headquarters of the American Red Cross at Washington has just received the following cablegram from the Central Committee of the Russian Red Cross in Petrograd:

Hours at Swimming Pool.

For the remainder of the summer the hours at the swimming pool at the Y. M. C. A. on Thursdays, "Ladies' Day," will be from 3 to 9 p. m., during which time a competent woman will be in charge. There will be no morning hours.

Miller-Hughes.

Donald David Miller of New York city, and Miss Anna Marion Hughes of No. 25 Foxhall avenue, were united in marriage on Monday by the Rev. John J. Hickey, rector of St. Mary's Church. The attendants were James F. Finley and Estelle A. Hughes.

Schupp-Peterson.

Leo John Schupp of No. 43 East Pierpont street, and Miss Anna Mary Peterson of No. 116 Hunter street, were married by the Rev. John P. Neumann, rector of St. Peter's Church, on Sunday. The attendants were Joseph C. Schupp and Miss Edythe M. Peterson.

Arranging For Dance.

Among the social events scheduled this month for the benefit of Company M relief fund is the dance at the Kingston Point Casino on Thursday, July 27, by the Loyal Friends Aid Society. Arrangements are now in progress to make the affair one of the biggest of the season's gatherings.

Attended Birthday Party.

A party composed of Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Nichols, Mrs. E. M. Brigham, Mrs. William H. Brigham, Mrs. Thomas Rich, Mrs. Girard L. McEntee and Mr. and Mrs. C. E. Nichols visited West Park on Saturday and assisted in the celebration of the eighty-fourth birthday anniversary of the Rev. A. J. Allen, to whom all the members of the party are related The Rev. Mr. Allen, whose home is near that of John Burroughs, is more active than many men of half his years and attributes his health in a large measure to his outdoor life. A delightful time was had by everyone who was present.

Bateman-Castle.

In order that the war might not interfere with the consummation of Cupid's designs, Miss Ray M. Castle of Pine Hill, N. Y., and Private Clifford W. Bateman, a Herkimer county Guardsman of Newport, N. Y., were united in marriage at Herkimer, N. Y., on June 25. The ceremony was performed by Rev. Markham. The young soldier wore his uniform and reported for duty at the armory immediately afterwards. Company M, of which Private Bateman was a member, left Tuesday for Camp Whitman, where they will remain for a few days before being sent to the border. We trust that Private Bateman may soon return to a life of happiness.—The Herkimer Evening Telegram.

More About the Lawn Party.

Mrs. William J. Leary, a member of the public health committee of the Federation of Women's Clubs, has kindly consented to take charge of the fancy booth at the lawn party to be given on Friday evening of this week at the home of Mrs. James F. Dwyer on Broadway. Mrs. Leary will be assisted by several young ladies. There will be useful and pretty articles for sale, none to be priced above 50 cents. Any persons wishing to add to the Civilian Relief or the Military Relief by donating either useful, domestic or fancy articles for this booth, should notify either Mrs. Leary or Mrs. N. D. J. Murphy, chairman of the lawn party, or send their articles to either lady. Remember, the net proceeds from this lawn party will be equally divided between the Civilian and the Military Relief funds.

Vanderlyn-Sheldon.

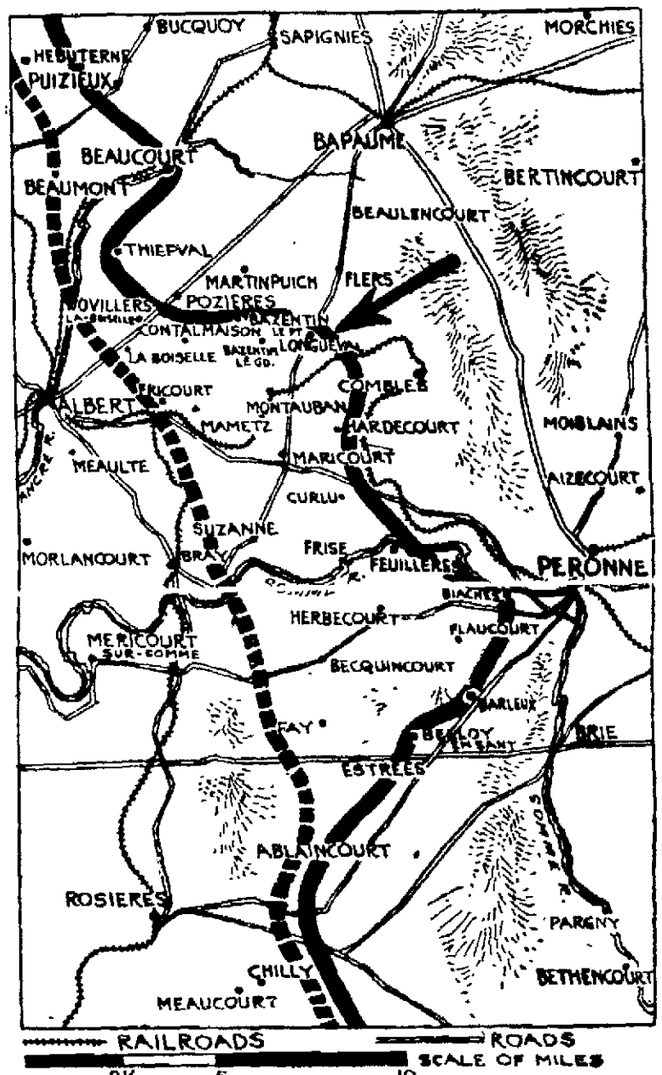
The home of Mr. and Mrs. Webster Sheldon at Granite, New York, was the scene of a very pretty wedding on Sunday evening at 7 o'clock when their daughter, Miss Tracy Sheldon, was united in marriage with Daniel F. Vanderlyn, son of Mrs. Hattie Vanderlyn, of Ellenville. The Rev. Henry D. Frost of the Accord Reformed Church performed the marriage ceremony. The bride was very beautiful in a gown of white net with silk and lace, and carried a bouquet of bridal roses. She was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie Sheldon, who wore a gown of light yellow net silk and lace and carried a bouquet of yellow roses. The groom and his brother, Jay Vanderlyn, as groomsman, wore the conventional black. The entire home was made beautiful by its floral decorations. There were twenty guests in attendance which included the immediate relatives of both bride and groom. Following congratulations, a very elegant wedding dinner was served. The presents received by the young people were many and beautiful, attesting true friendship of relatives and friends. Both bride and groom are graduates of the Ellenville high school and following graduating the bride attended and graduated from the New Paltz Normal, and has since been a valued teacher in the schools at Roslyn, L. I., while the groom graduated with honors from Cornell and has since held a valued position with a manufacturing firm at York, Pa., but at present represents his firm at Rochester, N. Y., where he and his bride are to reside. The young people have many friends in Ellenville who extend to them very hearty congratulations with best wishes for a long life together, blessed with prosperity and health. Following the wedding the young people were taken by auto to Kingston and departed from there to their home in Rochester, N. Y.

AT LAST!

"THING'S"

New manager has let the "cat out of the bag"—there's going to be a sale of another stock bought in a city not so far away, either

GUESS WHEN



BRITISH OFFENSIVE ADVANCES.

In the offensive carried out up to and including July 14th, the British captured Bazentin-le-Grand and Bazentin-le-Petit, (1) passed beyond Longueval (2) and occupied all of the Trones wood, (3). Their position on July 1 is shown by the heavy line.

New York Produce Market.

Wheat—Firm. Chicago December, $1.15½@$1.15⅝; Chicago July, $1.11½; Chicago September, $1.12¾@$1.12; spot No. 2 red winter, $1.21½ c. i. f. New York to arrive, $1.22½ f. o. b. to arrive.

Corn—Easy. No. 2 yellow, new, 90⅞c c. i. f. domestic; No. 3 yellow, new, 90⅜c.

Oats—Barely steady. Standard, 48¾@49¾c; No. 3 white, 46¾@48¾c; No. 4 white, 46¼@46¾.

Rye—Quiet. No. 2 western, $1.07 c. i. f. New York; state, $1.08½ f. o. b. New York.

Barley—Strong. Malting, 80c nom c. i. f. Buffalo; feeding, 76c c. i. f. Buffalo.

Hay—Easy. No. 1, $1.30; No. 3, 90@97½c; clover mixed, 80@$1.15.

Straw—Fairly steady. No. 1 straight rye, 55@65c.

Flour—Firm. Spring patents, $5.60@$5.85; straights, $5.30@$5.50; clears, $5.00@$5.25; winter patents, $5.15@$5.40; straights, $4.75@$5.00; clears, $4.35@$4.65.

Potatoes—Weak. White, nearby, $2.00@$2.25; southerns, $1.25@$2.12.

Dressed Poultry—Steady to firm. Broilers and chickens, 25@40c; fowls, 13½@22c; turkeys, 23@25c; ducks, L. I. fresh, 20c.

Live Poultry—Irregular. Broilers and chickens, 23@25c; fowls, 20c; turkeys, 15@18c; roosters, 16c; ducks, 13c.

Butter—Barely steady. Held and fresh. Creamery extra, 29@29½c; creamery firsts, 27@28½c; higher scoring, 29½@31c; state dairy, tubs, 23@28¼c; process extra, 26½c.

Eggs—Firm. Nearby white, fancy, 29@32c; nearby, brown, fancy, 29@30c; extras, 27@27½c; firsts, regular and storage packed, 24@25½c.

Milk—The nominal wholesale price is 4c a quart delivered in New York.

Prizes for Hyphen War Babies?

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Petrograd, July 18.—According to the latest newspapers, the German commandant at Libau has announced that the German government will give a bounty of $4.75 for a boy and $3 for a girl born of a Lettish mother and a German soldier father.

MILITIA NUMBERS NEARLY 100,000

Troops From All But Ten States on Border or En Route—Ohio Had no Sanitary Camp.

By Telegraph to The Freeman

San Antonio, Tex., July 18.—Ninety-eight thousand state troops are on the border or on trains bound for there. These official figures were issued today. These militia forces come from 38 states, according to General Funston, only ten of the states not being thus far represented.

Among the states which have sent no troops are Ohio, Alabama, Tennessee, Louisiana, Mississippi, Florida, North Dakota, South Dakota and Oklahoma. Owing to the war department's order that the present force mobilized is sufficient and that no more incomplete units should be sent, General Funston said it was possible that the missing states would not be represented.

Ohio, with one of the strongest and best equipped units, failed to report "Ready," it was stated at Fort Sam Houston, because of having no sanitary place for mobilization. The southern states and the Dakotas failed to respond because their regiments were incomplete and unequipped. Tennessee had no shoes; Aalabama, insufficient uniforms.

The state troops are encamped at San Antonio, Brownsville, Pharr, Laredo, Del Rio, Marathon, Eagle Pass, Presidio, Marfa and El Paso, in the state of Texas; at Columbus, N. M., and Douglas, Ariz. Small detachments also are located at intermediate points.

For military reasons, General Funston said, it was impossible to give the numerical distribution at the various bases.

SAUGERTIES.

Saugerties, July 18. — Miss Georgie Valk is ill at her home on Partition street.

County Judge James Jenkins was a Saugerties visitor on Saturday.

Mrs. H. A. Williams and daughter of Livingston street have returned from Bath Beach, N. Y.

Miss Ethel Hamilton of New York is a guest of her aunt, Mrs. John Shults, John street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Finger of Market street are spending two weeks' vacation at Humarock Beach, Mass.

Contractor Stemmerman is converting the upper part of the building owned and occupied by Philip Smith into living apartments.

Aylward Brink, Frank Kenney and William Toomey, soldier boys at Camp Whitman, spent Sunday with their parents.

An automobile skidding on Partition street on Monday afternoon upset several hogsheads of crockery and a pile of fruit jars belonging to Lerner Brothers of Partition street. The damage was satisfactorily adjusted.

Miss Anna Abeel of Russell street is visiting in Poughkeepsie.

GLENFORD.

Glenford, July 18.—Mr. and Mrs. Virgil Tillson, their son, John, and daughter, Marion, and Mr. Tillson's mother, Mrs. O Tillson, motored from Hudson on Saturday to Glenford, spending Saturday and Sunday at Longue View Terrace, Glenford being Mr. Tillson's home in his boyhood days.

Mr. and Mrs. Hiram Bonesteel of 23 Henry street were entertained from Friday until Sunday afternoon at Mrs. Bonesteel's brothers, Thompson Bonesteel, and family.

The Misses Verna and Viola Moore and brother, Roscoe, from Kingston were guests of their mother, Mrs. J. W. Moore, over Sunday.

Mrs T. S. Lennox has been entertaining out of town guests the past week.

Luther Holmes is helping J. V. Moore in haying.

Mr. and Mrs. Arno Richter of Greenkill avenue, Kingston, were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Thompson Bonesteel on Sunday.

Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Groves of Prattsville called in this place Sunday.

Elting Grey left for New Jersey on Sunday evening, where he has employment.

Mr. and Mrs. Walter Lee and Mr. and Mrs. Charles Johnston and two daughters from Kingston have been camping the past week at Mr. Johnston's bungalow here.

Mrs. Mary Flowers and daughter, Mrs Ed Brower, also Mrs. Brower's grandson of Kingston are spending a few days with Henry Johnston and daughter, Goldie.

Mrs. Charles Johnston and daughters, Leona and Bessie, and Mrs. Walter Lee were callers at Mrs. J. W. Moore's Sunday evening.

ELKUS WILL BE NOMINATED.

New Yorker Picked as Ambassador to Turkey.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—President Wilson will send the nomination of Abram I. Elkus of New York to succeed Henry Morgenthau as ambassador to Turkey to the senate some time today, it was announced at the White House this morning. Mr. Morgenthau resigned his post in order to remain in this country and aid in the president's campaign.

TWO HEAT VICTIMS IN TROY.

Woman Collapsed in Garden and Died—Man Prostrated.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Troy, N. Y., July 18.—The intense heat here killed one woman and prostrated a man yesterday.

Mrs. Catherine Ring of 2524 Fifth avenue, collapsed while working in a flower garden in the rear of her home and died soon afterward.

John Rafter was overcome in River street and was sent to the Samaritan, where it was said his condition is serious.

No Pacific Preferment.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—By a vote of 48 to 18 the senate today rejected an amendment to the navy bill proposed by Senator Works providing that three of the ten new dreadnoughts authorized by the naval bill be assigned permanently to the Pacific coast.

No New Local Cases.

There has been no change in the infantile paralysis situation in Kingston and up to noon today no new cases had been reported to Dr. Frank A. Johnston, health officer. One suspected case is still being watched to see if it develops into the dread disease.

Alfonso as Arbitrator.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Madrid, July 18.—Rapid progress is being made towards a settlement of the railway and mining strike throughout Spain as the result of arbitration measures urged by King Alfonso. It is believed that the men will return to work shortly.

Charcoal.

Wood yields one-fourth of the heat of coal; charcoal yields about the same heat as coal.

Founded 1871 VANWAGENEN'S Phone 1500



Turkish Towel Time

—and a Sale!

High Grade Turkish Towels

15c Turkish Towels	:	12 1-2c
25c Turkish Towels	: :	19c
35c Turkish Towels	: :	25c
39c Turkish Towels	: :	29c
50c Turkish Towels	; :	39c
75c Turkish Towels	: :	59c
2.50 Turkish Bath Sheets	:	1.98
5c Turkish Wash Cloths		3 for 10c





MISS LORENA CARROLL

ONLY $7,479 A YEAR FOR POOR RICH GIRL.

New York, July 18 - Pity the poor little rich girl.

Miss Lorena Carroll, sixteen years old, must manage to struggle along on $7,479 a year, instead of the $18,500 that both she and her mother assured Surrogate Fowler she absolutely needed. A child in her station could not get along on less they asserted. But the surrogate denied the plea.

Miss Carroll is the daughter of Joseph D. Carroll, horseman, who died November 23 1912, leaving $1,100,000. At present Lorena receives the income from $150,000. When she is twenty-one she will receive $560,000.

Here is the schedule Lorena submitted as being the lowest possible amounts required by a child in her station in life:

Automobile, chauffeurs, etc., $2,500; traveling, vacations, social parties, luncheons, theaters and spending money, $3,000; wearing apparel and toilet articles, $3,000; household expenses, telephone, flowers and gratuities, $2,500; rent, $2,500; education, including private tuition in French and music, $2,000; physicians, opticians, dentist and medicines, $1,000; incidentals, $1,000.

PRACTICAL HEALTH HINT.

Nosebleed.

Whatever may be the cause of bleeding at the nose, always send at once for a physician and see that he is told the cause of the bleeding if it is known.

While waiting for the doctor to arrive take care of the patient as best you can.

Unfasten all tight clothing around the neck; make the patient sit down on a chair or a sofa with his head slightly thrown back (never allow a patient to hang his head over a basin); open the window; raise the arms of the patient, stretched to their full extent well above and behind his head, and keep them in that position, apply a cold, wet sponge or a wet towel or a lump of ice to the back of the neck between the shoulder blades, also apply to the root of the nose. If the bleeding does not stop pinch the nose just below the bridge (where the soft part of the nose begins) between the thumb and forefinger, or a clean piece of soft rag or handkerchief can be wrapped up tightly and pressed gently into the bleeding nostril.

JACOBSON BROS. LAUNCH THEIR GREAT JULY CLEARANCE SALE

A Broad, Complete, Powerful, Compelling Event That Presents the Greatest of All Clothing Bargains!



This is not one of those price-juggling affairs in which goods are marked up to be marked down. Therefore get in the sale while the picking is prime.

There's no guesswork about this event. We quote our former low prices, and nothing whatever is reserved. No "bargain counter trash" has been added for sale-making purposes. It s an absolue, complete clearance of our entire stock of Men's and Boys' Clothing and Furnishings---nothing else.

We who are familiar with the minutest detail---who have made a life-study of men's tailoring---have seen to it that every Suit involved conforms to the highest standard of excellence in fit, style and complete satisfaction.

CUT OUT THIS COUPON

IT'S GOOD FOR $1.00 IN TRADE

Bring it to our store and we will give you FREE a certificate which will be accepted as $1.00 cash on every purchase you make amounting to $15.00. No strings attached to this offer.

This is one of the most remarkable, legitimate Clearance Sales that Kingston has ever seen, both in quantity and quality of the merchandise and the unmatched price-reductions.



ADLER'S COLLEGIAN, MICHAELS-STERN, PRINCETON AND OTHER CLOTHES!

MEN'S SUITS — GOOD $10.00 VALUES — These come in an excellent quality Cassimere and tailored in splendid manner — **$7.00**

MEN'S SUITS — $12 to $13.50 VALUES — Made of fast color blue serge and cassimeres, suitable for business or pleasure — **$9.75**

MEN'S SUITS — $18.50 VALUES — "Princeton" make, finest blue serge, silk mixtures and cassimeres, special at — **$12.00**

MEN'S SUITS — $20 to $22.50 VALUES — A splendid line of fashionable weaves, and tailoring without a superior, special at — **$15.00**

MEN'S SUITS — $25.00 VALUES — Adler's renowned Gold Bond Serge—known everywhere for quality and style — **$19.75**

Men's SHIRTS — MANHATTAN MAKE — These Shirts need no recommendation; in white only; $1.00 and $1.50 values — **79c**

Men's SHIRTS — CLUETT and MONARCH — Sold elsewhere at $1.00 and $1.50, but were going to let you pick 'em at — **79c**

Men's SHIRTS — "BRAVE MAN" MAKE — Finest Madras and Percales, in newest patterns, $1.00 and $1.50 values, at — **79c**

Straw Hats at Half Price

MEN'S and YOUNG MEN'S

$1.00 Straw Hats here at 50c
$1.50 Straw Hats here at 75c
$2.00 Straw Hats here at $1.00
$2.50 Straw Hats here at $1.25

CHILDREN'S HATS

50c and 75c Straw Hats 39c
50c "Rah-Rah" Hats, silk 39c

Little Needfuls for Men at Big Reductions

5c White Handkerchiefs, generous size, hemstitched 3c
25c Hose Supports, well and durably made, pair 10c
25c "Magic" and "President" Suspenders at 19c

High-Grade Pajamas for Men Sharply Underpriced

Pajamas worth regularly $1.00, in this sale at 75c
$2.00 Pajamas, Pongees and striped materials $1.00
$3.00 Pajamas, in Crinkled Seersuckers, etc., at $1.50

Men's and Children's Cool Union Suit Bargains

Men's 50c light-weight Union Suits, going at 39c
Men's $1.00 Otis Silk Lisle Union Suits, white and flesh, 75c
Children's 50c Summer weight Union Suits 39c

MICHAEL M. KELSCH
MANAGER
TELEPHONE - 1407-W

JACOBSON BROTHERS

Corner Strand and Hasbrouck Ave.
IN THE CASHIN BUILDING

Classified Advertisements

ONE CENT A WORD

Classified advertisements in this department will be inserted at the uniform price of one cent per word for each insertion. Advertisements ordered for one month, one-half cent per word will be charged. The advertisement must be for 10 cents. Orders may be left at the following places:

CHARLES W. CARD, Port Ewen, R. F. D.
GEO. W. MOORE, 626 Broadway.
WM. MC MULLEN, Ellenville, R. F. D.
WILLIAM O'REILLY, 626 Broadway.
C. STRUBEL, 760 Broadway.
D. H. SIMPSON, 626 Broadway.
FREEMAN BRANCH OFFICE, 626 Fair Street.
FREEMAN, Downtown, 626 Broadway.

One Cent Per Word

No Advertisement Less Than 10 Cents.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Second hand furniture, parlor stoves and ranges. I furnish all kinds of stove repairs. Highest prices paid for second hand furniture and stoves. Morris Kaplan, 69 North Front St. Tel. 861-J.

FOR SALE.—Jelke Good Luck Oleo, at 112 W. Pierpont St. Johnson. 'Phone 1029. Price 25c.

FOR SALE.—Jelke Good Luck Oleo at 98 Henry St. Tel. 622-R. Price 25c lb.

FOR SALE.—Strong healthy baby chicks, during July; order now. C. H. Folkemus, Port Ewen. 'Phone 98-F-12.

FOR SALE.—Cheap; team of work horses weighing 3,000 pounds; good condition; right in every way; harness and heavy road wagon. J. D. Dunham, 2 Murphy St., city.

FOR SALE.—Farm of 24 acres, all under cultivation, well watered, small orchard, fine location for a poultry plant; will sell on easy terms. Ervin J. Schoonmaker, Kyserike, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Delaware county farm, 240 acres, 200 tillable, 40 timber; house 10 rooms, $3,000. Boarding house 40 rooms and 125 acres, near Kingston, $5,500. Hudson Valley fruit farm, 70 acres, 2,000 fruit trees, near Kingston, $4,000. Big list farms, village or city property, exchanges, etc. Bassett Farm Agency, 29 Strand, Kingston, N. Y.

FOR SALE.—Cyphers incubator, three brooders; good condition; cheap. "H." Uptown Freeman.

FOR SALE.—Ice box, parlor stove. 125 Cedar.

FOR SALE.—Packard organ, $20. Inquire 39 Prospect street.

FOR SALE.—Good horse; cheap. C. D. Dodge Co., 76 Main St.

FOR SALE.—Second-hand lumber, rough boards, $10 per M, 2x4, 2x6, 4x6; shiplaps and flooring, $12 per thousand. Eagle and Watson dump wagons, saddle horses and mules. Apply to the Winston Company, contractors on Ashokan reservoir, Brown's Station.

FOR SALE.—115 acre farm, near Kingston, along state road, including some good timber land; plenty of fruit; $800 worth good standing hay; rye field; fine water and pasture land. Must be sold at once; unable to look after same. Price $3,500. Address "E. K." Uptown Freeman.

FOR SALE.—Upright steam engine, two dynamos and switchboard. Millen, Aikenhead & Co., Inc.

FOR SALE.—Celery plants. Uriah Ellsworth, Port Ewen.

FOR SALE.—6 year old pacing mare; weight about 1,100 pounds. By Peter Nelson 2:09¼. 'Phone 743-M.

FOR SALE.—Ford delivery truck. Van Amberg, 118 N. Front St.

FOR SALE.—Slab wood, at the Eddyville sawmill. 'Phone 8-F-21.

FOR SALE.—Cadillac and other used cars. Ulster Garage, Inc.

FOR SALE.—If you want to buy a good used car, it will pay you to see us before buying elsewhere. We have several makes of good cars at bargains. Stuyvesant Garage.

FOR SALE.—Underwood revolving duplicater, cheap. Central P. O., Box 386.

FOR SALE.—4 door, 5-passenger Ford. C. B. Van Amberg, 118 N. Front St.

FOR SALE.—Photo supplies, films, plates, cameras, printing paper, etc. O'Reilly's, 630 Broadway.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FRANKLIN car to hire, $2 per hour. Goodrich Garage, 112 Hone St. 'Phone 1265-M.

FURNITURE storage. Moth-proof, sanitary, fire-proof. Frederick C. Winters, Kingston. 'Phone 1498-J., or call Stuyvesant Garage.

MORAN Business School, Fair and Main Sts., Kingston, N. Y. Day and evening sessions. You will begin your business education eventually, WHY NOT TODAY? Call.

OLIVE House, 19 Heck Ave., Ocean Grove, N. J.; one block from ocean. Large porches and sun parlor. Fine view of ocean. Terms reasonable. Mrs. A. L. Newman.

SCHOENTAG'S summer resort; classy cabaret, snappy music, delicious dinners.

RUGS FROM OLD CARPETS. Now is the time to send your old carpet and rugs. A. D. Palmer, representing Economy Rug Co. of Syracuse, is in Kingston for a few days. Drop him a card. General Delivery, or 'phone 660-W.

FIVE and seven passenger touring cars for hire and second hand cars for sale, cheap. Stryker & Youmans, Garage 75-77 Furnace St. Office tel. 1034; residence 181-J.

SIX cylinder car for hire. Central Garage. Phone 1360. Edgar L. Mower.

WE have a Service Station for the Bosch magnetoes, Rayfield carburetors, Exide batteries. Each in charge of an expert mechanic. We give the same service as the maker. Stuyvesant Garage.

FURNITURE storage; best in city. Harry P. Carr. 'Phone 1198-J., 5-F3.

KINGSTON Taxicab Service. 50 cents for 1 or 2 persons; day or night. Tel. 341.

PIANOS tuned, $1.50. Hamilton, 320 Prospect St. 'Phone 1328-W.

PLUMBING, heating, tinning, gas fitting, jobbing promptly attended to. Joseph Freeman, 73 Brewster St. 'Phone 668-W.

POSITION WANTED.

POSITION as fireman. Address "Fireman," Freeman Office.

EXPERIENCED young man stenographer and bookkeeper wishes position offering advancement. Best references. "P. L." Freeman.

DENTAL nurse wishes position, reliable, honest and experienced. "Nurse," Downtown Freeman.

STRONG young man wishes position as chauffeur or driver. 38 North St.

HELP WANTED.

THE Aetna Explosives Co., Inc., Port Ewen plant has the following positions open: 3 girls—Americans—light, clean work; good wages for rapid, careful workers; no danger; free transportation to and from plant. Apply at office, half mile below Port Ewen station, on West Shore R. R.

One Cent Per Word

No Advertisement Less Than 10 Cents.

TO LET.

TO LET.—House, with all improvements, 89 Green St. Modern, well lighted offices, $ 172 to 202 Fair St.; flat, 36 St. Mary's St., and flat at 208 Broadway. Moses, 36 Lindsley Ave. Estate of John N. Cordts.

TO LET.—Newly renovated house; complete modern improvements, 14 Crane St. Estate of John N. Cordts.

TO LET.—3 room flat, improvements; adults only. 35 Hoffman St.

TO LET.—5 room flat. Apply Wm. O'Reilly, 630 Broadway.

TO LET.—Three rooms, stationary range, gas and bath. 76 Clinton Ave.

TO LET.—Two flats and store, at 111 Abeel St.

TO LET.—5 room flat, 37 Gill St., $7; 6 room flat, 55 Gill St., $8. 'Phone 397-M. Keator.

TO LET.—House, all improvements, 27 W. O'Reilly St. Fred Holstein, c/o Canfield Supply Co.

TO LET.—Camp at Legg's Mills for August. Wm. Hinkley, 32 Oak St.

TO LET.—Flat, 21 Lafayette Ave. Inquire within.

TO LET.—Large residence, upper Pearl St.; all improvements, with stable or garage. Inquire at V. Burgevin's, Inc., store, or greenhouse.

TO LET.—Store and rooms. Inquire 103 Abeel St.

TO LET.—House, 85 Main St., all improvements. Apply 70 Abruyn St.

TO LET.—156 Washington Ave., and 33 Janet St. 'Phone 786-W.

TO LET.—Apartments; all improvements. Greenwald, 38 Broadway.

TO LET.—6 room flat. Inquire Dr. Maben.

TO RENT.—Rooms, 54 Franklin St. Apply on premises.

TO LET.—Flats to rent. 71 Albany Ave.

TO LET.—Two nice offices in the Burgevin building, Fair and Main Sts.

MALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—At once, experienced automobile washer. 'Phone Blue Ribbon Garage, Tannersville.

WANTED.—Farm hand to milk and do general farm work. $25 per month; free rent, garden, fire wood, two quarts of milk a day; married man preferred. F. J. Billings, 29 Strand, or Bassett's Farm Agency.

WANTED.—Teamsters, auto truck drivers, men for haying; steady work; good wages. Will have automobile in Kingston Friday, July 21st. Be prepared to come to Torrington.

WANTED.—Colored help; steady work; good wages; board $3.50 per week. Standard Aniline Products, Inc., Wappingers Falls, N. Y.

WANTED.—Three first-class painters, one first-class paper hanger; good wages. Apply to Richard F. Haines, Haines Falls, N. Y.

WANTED.—An experienced man stenographer. Apply in person. J. Graham Rose, 22 Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y.

WANTED.—Automobile mechanics; none but first class need apply. Stuyvesant Garage.

WANTED.—Strong boy to help in milk business. 87 West Pierpont St.

WANTED.—Chauffeur; must be experienced and sober. 'Phone Mrs. J. C. Gray, Tannersville.

FEMALE HELP WANTED.

WANTED.—EXPERIENCED OPERATORS; LEARNERS TAKEN. CHARCHIAN SHIRT FACTORY.

WANTED.—Girl. Apply Thomson's Laundry, 243 Clinton Ave.

WANTED.—Operators; experienced on pleating, sleeve piecing, sleeve facing, neckband running, felling, joining, front making, hemming and neck banding. Fuller's Shirt Factory, Pine Grove Ave.

WANTED.—Experienced shirt makers for all parts. Tomasian Van Valkenburg Co., 42 Thomas St. 'Phone 1409.

WANTED.—Girl or middle-aged woman for general housework; light work and good pay. Good reference. Inquire 662 Broadway.

WANTED.—Operators and examiners; beginners paid while learning. Millen, Aikenhead Co., Inc., Greenkill Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—75 Pearl St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—With or without board. The Merritt, 180 Albany Ave. Automobile parties accommodated.

FURNISHED apartment; all up-to-date, newly renovated; one to four rooms, all improvements; rent reasonable. Call 1117-W. 179 Wall St.

DESIRABLE large furnished rooms, with board. 150 Fair St.

FURNISHED ROOM; reasonable. 33 Hoffman St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—247 Clinton Ave.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—With or without board. 91 Downs St.

FURNISHED or unfurnished rooms. 112 Hone St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—35 Hoffman St.

FURNISHED ROOMS.—Single or housekeeping. 320½ Wall St.

FURNISHED rooms, 102 Hone St.

FURNISHED rooms with board, 28 Adams St.

WANTED.

WANTED.—To buy, second hand clothes. 'Phone 1060-W.

WANTED.—Quiet couple, or mother and son, to take desirable steam-heated furnished rooms, free in exchange for light services; no children. 147 Henry St.

WANTED.—12 lb relaying rails. Box 43, Rondout.

WANTED.—To rent, a place in or near city, with some ground for garden and chickens; also small barn or garage. Highest references given. E. C. Barlow, 120 St. James St.

WANTED.—Two or three unfurnished rooms, above West Shore, for light housekeeping. 'Phone 82-W.

WANTED.—Old false teeth. We pay up to $5.00 full or broken sets. Mail to us and we will make offer, if unsatisfactory will return teeth. Absolutely highest prices for Old Gold. City Tooth Works, 40 Arcade, Rochester, N. Y.

WANTED.—A young, active partner with $250, in a safe, profitable business; investigation will satisfy you. Address "Rare Opportunity," Uptown Freeman Office.

WANTED.—Your developing and printing. Prompt 24 hour service. Satisfaction guaranteed. O'Reilly's, 626 Broadway.

WANTED.—Help. Ulster Employment Agency, 326 Clinton Ave. Tel. 1396-R.

ADVERTISEMENT WRITING.

"I'VE spent a lot of money on advertising without getting results," is the complaint of the merchant who does a lot of talking in newspaper space without "saying something." He doesn't realize that GOOD advertising has wrapped and twisted itself around the very heart of business. And he's the man to whom my advertisement writing service would prove mostly conservative. He should write or 'phone me for my reasonable terms. George M. Lollmes, care of The Kingston Freeman.

TENTH WILL LEAVE CAMP WHITMAN

Expect to be Sent to Some Point South, Although Not to Texas—Will Not Hike to Peekskill—Another Medical Examination in Progress.

Camp Whitman, July 18.—(Special)—Dame Rumor says: "We are to be mustered into the Federal service before the week is out."

The men, for the third time, will be examined. This examination will be conducted by members of the U. S. A. Medical Staff, of which Major Wadhams, U. S. A., is in charge. This examination is much more severe, and there will probably be some rejections. After this examination, it will only be a matter of a few days until we will be leaving Camp Whitman towards the border. To strengthen the truth of this rumor, Company M today was awarded a lot of the rifles of the 65th Regiment, which has been made into the 3rd Feld Artillery. The Company M boys are jubilant over this news, as they are tired laying in this spot. All passes for leave of absence for longer than 24 hours, have been withdrawn, and before another twenty-four hours this will probably be changed to twelve hour passes. We do not expect to go to Texas, but to some other point south.

When the Tenth Regiment leaves Camp Whitman, the only regiments remaining will be the 1st and 65th and the 47th at Peekskill.

The 1st Regiment will take the place of the Tenth in the hike to Peekskill, and will have a sham battle with the 47th Regiment, who will hike towards Camp Whitman, where they will encamp.

When the boys of Company M get nearer the border, they will be more experienced in trench digging, than any company that ever left Kingston was, having now received instructions and digging trenches for the last week, and finished up today under very unfavorable conditions, as the weather was very inclement, and the rain came down in a steady downpour. Considering the conditions of the weather, which one day would be broiling hot sun and the next, continuous rainfall, the boys made excellent headway, and received favorable comment from Major Dooley for their work.

The boys of the Tenth Regiment, of which Company M is a unit, rank very favorably, and will certainly hold their own with any military organization they may be called upon to face.

The officers of the Tenth Regiment, who are an efficient staff, have done excellent and thorough work, in whipping the boys into shape, and deserve great credit for the excellent condition of the regiment at present.

Athletic Meet Sunday.

The different companies of the Tenth Regiment held an athletic meet Sunday, July 16, on the parade grounds.

The main event, and the one which attracted the most interest and attention, was the tug of war, which was to decide the championship of the regiment. This was made up of two heats and the final. Company M of Kingston won the first heat, defeating G Company of Yonkers, which was made up of men who have pulled in many big events in the metropolitan district. The second heat was between D Company of Albany and F Company of Hudson, and was won by the former. In the finale, Company M was matched against Company D of Albany, winner of the second heat, and defeated them decisively.

Company M's team was made up of the following M boys: Sergeant Miller, Corporal Brophy, Private Henry, "Bull" Kiernan, Private George Decker, Private Curt Sackel, Private Harry Burger, Private Peter Rasmussen, Private John Carter, Private William Myers, Private Winfield Entrott.

Challenge All Comers.

The team was in charge of Sergt. Dixon, who acted as their coach, assisted by Sergt. Bence, who was trainer.

This team has issued a challenge to any team in the National Guard of the United States, and stands ready at all times to defend the laurels won in the Tenth Regiment.

In the running broad jump, Private Hiram Robinson got third place.

Company M has a great many men in training for the various events of the next meet, and we are looking forward to carrying off more than one first place.

Tonight (Tuesday) Private Ludlow of Company M, who is acting as instructor of signal men of the Tenth Regiment, meets Battling Schultz of D Company of Albany in a three round exhibition of boxing, at our open air amphitheater. Private Ludlow, a native of EHenville, has served an enlistment in the U. S. navy, where he has been awarded the decision over many first class men.

Captain Meagher Busy May.

Captain Meagher, who has been detailed as instructor of the non-commissioned officers' school, which is held on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings, and who will also map out the work for the commissioned officers' school, has received another assignment.

Captain Meagher, who is a member of the First Regiment of the United States Military Camp at Plattsburg, N. Y., where he took a course with the Machine Gun Company, has been assigned as instructor to the officers of the Machine Gun Company of the Tenth Regiment, of which Captain Harris is in command.

This company is made up of men from Hempstead, L. I.

With all these assignments made to Captain Meagher, the work of drilling and combat exercises will probably be carried on by First Lieutenant Dittus and Second Lieutenant Cashin, who have been instructing the men with excellent results since we arrived at camp.

This is a great compliment for the junior officers of Company M, as Colonel Klein, knowing the efficiency and trustworthiness of Lieutenants Dittus and Cashin, felt no compunction in calling upon Captain Meagher to render this valuable service outside of Company M.

ULTIMATUM GIVEN PARTY IN SENATE

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—President Wilson this afternoon personally delivered an ultimatum to Democratic senate leaders demanding the passage of the federal child labor bill before the adjournment of congress. The president went to the capitol and for more than an hour issued his orders to the senate Democrats. He made it plain that he was prepared to make a definite fight for action on the child labor measure even to the point of forcing a serious break with the powerful group of southern Democratic senators headed by Senator Smith of South Carolina who are bitterly opposed to the bill.

Senators Kern, Owen, Williams, Martin, Simmons, James and Hughes and Vice-president Marshall were among those summoned to the president's presence during his stay at the capitol. They were notified that the president, for various reasons, considers the passage of the child labor measure of paramount importance. The leaders at once cleared the decks for a fight to pass the bill and as a first step they sought to placate the opposition senators. Their early efforts met with little success, and it was apparent that the president was confronted with the most serious test of his leadership that has so far marked his administration.

NO PROGRESSIVES FUSE WITH "DRYS"

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

St. Paul, Minn., July 18.—The Prohibition presidential situation apparently had simmered down today to a contest between William Sulzer of New York and J. Frank Hanley of Indiana, both former governors of their respective states.

Ex-Governor Eugene N. Foss of Massachusetts, who was looked upon as one of the strongest candidates, has decided not to make the race, according to messages received from the east by leaders here today.

The proposed fusion of the drys and Col. John M. Parker's orphaned Progressives was still up in the air today.

It was expected that a great number of disgruntled Progressives would attend the convention which opens tomorrow but so far they had failed to materialize. The only Progressive visible was Col. J. M. Ingersoll, committeeman from Idaho, but he was a Prohibitionist before he attached himself to the banner of Col. Roosevelt and his presence is more in the nature of a prodigal son's return.

"The get-together meeting" today to which prominent men in and out of the party had been invited, gave early promise of developing into a Prohibition love feast. It was called primarily to provide a common meeting ground for all the reform leaders of the nation, but most of the big men outside of the party have failed to respond.

ASKS HOUSE PROBE FOR PRINT PAPER

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—A rigid investigation into the causes for the advanced price of print paper is called for in a resolution introduced in the house today by Representative Mann. The resolution provides for the appointment of a committee of five to inquire into the "supply and production of pulp wood, wood pulp and print paper," especially insofar as production may be, or "claimed to be affected by any combination or conspiracy to control, regulate, monopolize or restrain interestate or foreign commerce."

Rush Must Have Pleased John.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Raleigh, N. C., July 18.—John Savage, convicted of murder, was robed for death today in the state's prison and the chair had been tested out when a rush message came from Governor Craig at Asheville, respiting him for two weeks. Had the message been delayed five minutes the prisoner would have paid the penalty.

Whiston Property Sold Today.

Judge Jenkins, as referee in the mortgage foreclosure action brought by James D. Wright and another against Myra Whiston and others, sold at auction at noon today on the court house steps, the Whiston property on Linderman avenue. It was bid in by the plaintiffs for $1,789, subject to a first mortgage of $2,550.

Breathe Deeply.

Recall all of the best singers you know and you will find that the majority of them are usually well developed in the throat and chest. Singing is a splendid exercise when considered in connection with the vital necessity of deep breathing. It is recognized as absolutely necessary for perfect health, and even if one cannot sing, at least the effort, if rewarded with good health, is not to be despised for its beneficial effects.

DAY'S DOINGS IN CONGRESS

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Washington, July 18.—Senate met at ten o'clock; house at noon.

Senate continued debate on naval bill.

Nominaton of Abram I. Elkus of New York to be Ambassador to Turkey to succeed Henry Morgenthau sent to senate.

House appropriations committee considered $135,000 estimates for infantile paralysis epidemic expenses.

House passed resolution asking president to designate national Armenian relief day.

House passed bill appropriating $135,000 for relief of infantile paralysis epidemic.

House agreed to take three day recess from today until Friday.

House disagreed to senate amendments to agricultural appropriation bill and appointed conference committee.

House considered conference report on postoffice appropriation bill.

EVENTS THIS EVENING.

Under this head will appear daily a concise calendar of amusements, professional and amateur, lectures, board meetings, etc., provided notice is given, in writing, before 10 a. m. Brevity must be adhered to, and these notices will take the place in future of more verbose announcements.

Kingston Yacht Club meeting at club house.

"Alien Souls," photoplay, at the Kingston Opera House.

"Betty of Greystone," photoplay, at Y. M. C. A. Auditorium.

ABOUT THE FOLKS.

George F. Kaufman of Saugerties was in town today on legal business.

Lawrence Hibbard and son, Bobby, of Yonkers, are visiting friends in town for a few days.

Miss Helen Mulligan is rapidly recovering from a serious operation at the Wauna Sanitarium.

Miss Leila DeLaMater of Wall street is spending her vacation with friends at Patchogue, Long Island.

The Misses Thelma and Grace Rankin of Jersey City are guests of Mrs. Wilson Race on Henry street.

Mr. and Mrs. John Day and sons, Schuyler and Raymond, of Brooklyn, are the guests of Mrs. J. M. DuBois at their home on Pine street.

Mrs. Charles G. Ellis and son, Charles, have left town for Margaretville, N. Y., where they will spend the remainder of the summer.

Mr. and Mrs. Augustus Zeller of Coeymans, N. Y., have been visiting Mrs. Zeller's parents, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Sutton, on Prince street.

Justice Hasbrouck and Judge John G. Van Etten are on a salmon fishing trip in the Restigouche. They report fine luck and a good time.

Mr. and Mrs. Elkan Berger of Chicago, son-in-law and daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Ollry of Rosendale, are coming in for a week's stay and will then return to their home in Chicago.

John Ollry of Rosendale has been entertained at the home of his son-in-law, Mr. Heath, in Brooklyn. Motoring, late dinners and theatrical parties do not agree with Mr. Ollry as well as Rosendale air.

Mr. and Mrs. R. F. Chidsey of St. James street have returned from their vacation which was spent with Mr. Chidsey's parents at their summer home, Granite Bay, Conn. The trip was made in their Reo car, and they motored through Connecticut and through the Berkshires.

LOCAL DEATH RECORD.

Recent Deaths and Funerals of Persons in This Vicinity.

Patrick Ball, formerly of Port Ewen, died on Monday at Holyoke, Mass. The body will be brought to this city on Wednesday afternoon on the 2:15 o'clock train on the West Shore railroad, and interred in St. Mary's cemetery.

Mrs. Dorcas A. Sickler died at the home of her son, John Sickler, at Lake Hill, on Thursday, July 13, in her 79th year. Funeral services were held at the Wesleyan Church at Willow on Saturday, July 15. Interment at Willow.

The funeral of Dr. Thomas S. Partlan, who died at Long Island on Monday will be held from the home of Mrs. Albert Ashdown, No. 52 Smith avenue, on Thursday morning at 9:15 o'clock, and from St. Mary's Church at 10 o'clock where a solemn requiem mass will be offered for the repose of his soul. The interment will be in St. Mary's cemetery.

ODDS AND ENDS.

The Women's Work Society of the Wurts Street Baptist Church will hold a special meeting Wednesday afternoon at 3 o'clock in the chapel.

The Helping Hand Society will hold a lawn party at No. 25 Grand street on Wednesday evening, July 19. If stormy, the party will be held the following evening.

A lawn party will be held at the home of Miss May Dunbar, No. 63 Smith avenue, near Grand street, on Tuesday evening, July 21st, for the benefit of the fancy booth of the Wurts street Baptist Church.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

New York, July 18.—Good gains were made in a number of issues on the stock exchange at the opening today, but after the start traders continued to test the market and declines were quickly in order. Reading started ½ higher at 97¾, but later lost the improvement. Willys-Overland gained nearly a point to 60¾, followed by a decline to 60. Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum, Industrial Alcohol and many other issues, after starting about ½ point higher, lost all their gains and at the end of the first fifteen minutes sold fractionally under Monday's close. American Tobacco continued its upward movement, advancing 2½ points to 220½.

Movements in the copper group were irregular, Kennicott opening unchanged at 45⅞, while Utah started half point lower at 75¼, and Anaconda, after opening at 79¼, receded to 79, against 78⅞ at the close Monday. Inspiration gained ½ to 48⅛, and Butte and Superior ¼ to 66⅛.

The tone in the late forenoon was better than at any time since the "bear drive." Trading was almost wholly professional. Gains ranging from fractions to around two points were recorded in American Can, Industrial Alcohol, Studebaker, Crucible Steel, Mexican Petroleum and many other issues. Tennessee Copper, however, lost ⅝ to 25⅝. American Tobacco continued to advance, selling up to 221, against 206 a week ago. Later, however, selling by professionals caused recessions of about a point in a number of stocks. Money loaning at 2½ per cent.

In the late afternoon the market was only moderately active. The majority of the list showed steadiness but some issues were ½ to 1½ points below Monday's close. Denver preferred advanced nearly 2 points to a new high record of 37½. The common stock advanced 4 points in all. American Beet Sugar, Crucible Steel, Willys-Overland and Reading and a number of other issues ranged from ¼ to 2 points under the best prices of the day. Marine Preferred, Mexican Petroleum and Studebaker were the strong features.

The final tone was irregular. Speculation was professional all through the final dealings. During the day there were mixed advances of from 1 to 2½ points in Marine Preferred, Mexican Petroleum, Denver Preferred, Crucible Steel, Studebaker and others, but reactions took place in the late dealings. Alcohol at the finish rose about 3 points. Lack of outside buying was a feature. Government bonds unchanged. Railway and other bonds dull.

Quotations furnished by John D. Kline, Warren Building, Fair street, Kingston, N. Y., Tel. 1423. Correspondent of C. H. Van Buren & Company, members of Consolidated Stock Exchange of New York.

THE CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Allis-Chalmers	29¾
American Beet Sugar	89⅛
American Car & Foundry	54¼
American Can	51½
American Cotton Oil	53½
American Ice Securities	29
American Locomotive	80¾
American Smelting & Ref. Co.	92½
American Sugar	109
American Telephone & Telegraph	129½
Anaconda Copper Mining	78½
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe	104⅞
Baldwin Loco	68¼
Baltimore & Ohio	89⅛
Bethlehem Steel Co	
Brooklyn Rapid Transit	84¾
Canadian Pacific	
Central Leather	54
Chesapeake & Ohio	61¼
Chicago, Mil. & St. Paul	96⅞
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	20¼
Colorado Fuel & Iron	42⅞
Consolidated Gas, N. Y.	134
Corn Products	13⅝
Crucible Steel	66
Distillers' Securities	41¼
Erie	35⅝
Erie, 1st pfd	53⅛
General Electric	
Goodrich Rubber	72
Great Northern, pfd	118⅜
Great Northern Ore	34⅛
Illinois Central	
Inter-borough Con.	13½
Inter. Con., pfd	
Kansas City Southern	
Louisville & Nashville	
Lehigh Valley	78
Maxwell Motor	74
Maxwell Motor, 1st pfd	
Maxwell Motor, 2d pfd	53½
Mexican Petroleum	97¾
Missouri Pacific	7⅛
National Lead	65⅛
New York Central	103½
N. Y., N. H. & H	50½
New York, Ontario & Western	
Norfolk & Western	129
Northern Pacific	111½
Pennsylvania Railroad	57
People's Gas, Chicago	101¼
Pittsburgh Coal	29½
Pressed Steel Car	44⅛
Railway Steel Sp'g	43¾
Reading	97
Rep. Iron & Steel	46¾
Southern Pacific	97¾
Southern Railway	24¼
Southern Railway, pfd	68½
Studebaker	126⅞
Tennessee Copper	24¾
Third Ave. R. R.	65⅞
Union Pacific	
U. S. Steel	84⅜
U. S. Steel, pfd	117⅞
U. S. Rubber	
Utah Copper	75⅜
Virginia Car. Chem	97
Western Union	
Westinghouse Electric	54½

ODDS AND ENDS.

Rather Apt Comparison.

"A meteoric career is not wholly to be desired," admitted Professor Pate. "The meteor suddenly flames forth from obscurity, dashes crazily athwart the surprised sky in a squirt of momentary brilliancy, pops loudly and subsides into oblivion, very much as does the average favorite son."

Musical Note.

She—Every time Screecher, the grand opera tenor, gets a sore throat it costs him $1,000. He—Gee, his throat must be as long as a giraffe's!—Musical America.

TOTAL OF $563.50 IN RELIEF FUND

Red Cross relief funds were augmented today by $41.50 in contributions received since Monday. The report stands:

Civilian Relief Fund.

(Mrs. George Chandler, Chairman).

Previously acknowledged	$374.75
Captain Everett Fowler	10.00
A. M. Slauson	10.00
Mrs. C. E. Hasbrouck	5.00
Dr. B. L. Miller	2.50
	$402.25

Military Relief Fund.

(Mrs. Frank L. Meagher, Chairman).

Previously acknowledged	$147.25
Miss Grace de la Montanye	1.50
Captain Everett Fowler	10.00
Dr. B. L. Miller	2.50
	$161.25

STATE PROBERS WORRIED ON MILK

Claim Dairymen Do Not Get Enough Money for Product and Wicks' Investigating Committee is Holding Hearings.

Albany, July 18.—Are the dairymen of New York state receiving enough for their milk these days, considering the stiff advance in labor, the fact that in fifteen years feed prices have increased 69 per cent, while the price of milk has gone up 39 per cent in the same time?

The first steps toward the ultimate answer to the question brought approximately two hundred and fifty dairymen before the Wicks' Joint Legislative Committee at hearings held in five countries last week. Members of the committee heard many complaints. One witness at Norwich testified that from a herd of twenty-four cows of more than ordinary quality, he had been able to make but two hundred and forty-six dollars a year. Other dairymen were outspoken in their assertions that they were not being given a fair deal by the milk concerns who were waxing fat while the farmers grew lean.

"It's a case of bring your milk to the factory, letting the concern grade and test it by its own employes, score your barns and then pay you what it wants to and charge the customer what it wishes," declared one witness.

The Wicks' Committee intends to hear all sides of the situation and will work through every county and eventually into New York city.

THE JOINERS.

News of Interest to Members of Fraternal Societies.

The following lodges hold regular meetings this evening:

C. S. Clay Lodge, No. 528, I. O. O. F., in Pythian Hall, corner of Wall and John streets.

Rondout Lodge, No. 791, Knights of Honor, at 15 Hasbrouck avenue.

Star of Ulster, No. 56, Shepherds of Bethlehem, at Mechanics' Hall, Henry street.

Star of Kingston, No. 35, Shepherds of Bethlehem, at 635 Broadway.

Kingston City Drum Corps, in Michels's Hall.

Ladies' Auxiliary of Tappen Camp, S. of V., at 5 Thomas street.

A party of ladies and gentlemen met last Thursday evening at 98 Henry street for the purpose of talking over the purposes, principles and objects of one of the well known patriotic organizations and to determine where to hold meetings and when to organize. They decided to meet for institution at No. 5 Thomas street at 8 o'clock Thursday evening, July 20, the society to be known as Kingston Council, Sons and Daughters of Liberty. Maude Bulmer, the state councilor of the order, from Brooklyn, and Lottie McClure, the state secretary, from Jamaica, L. I., were the guests of honor at this meeting and the other out of town guests were Frank Davis and Mrs. Anna R. Little of Bloomington, and Mrs. B. M. Spinneweber, of Esopus Council, No. 42 of Port Ewen. This organization has the finest American principles known, being based upon civic and religious liberty; it is also a benefit order, as one of its objects is to provide for those in sickness and distress, bury the dead and care for the dependent by paying death and funeral benefits. The sum of $200 is paid to the legatee at the death of a member. Any white person born in the United States or under the protection of its flag, sixteen years of age or over, not engaged in the manufacture or sale of intoxicating liquors as a beverage, is eligible to membership. Anyone wishing to join this council next Thursday evening, July 20, and wishing full information, call on Miss Ida Glover, 98 Henry street, the official organizer of this council to be. She will gladly give any information desired; or telephone to the recording secretary of Esopus Council, No. 42, Daughters of Liberty, Port Ewen, Mrs. A. H. Schryver.

16 Dead in Flood Area.

By Telegraph to The Freeman.

Columbia, S. C., July 18.—The latest despatches from the flood swept districts of the Carolinas and lower Virginias report a total of 16 dead, at least twelve missing and enormous property damage. The waters are receding except in the extreme southeastern portions of South Carolina, but wire communication and railroad traffic continue at a standstill in many districts.

TUESDAY, JULY 18, 1916.

Sun rises, 4:38; sets, 7:33.
Weather, fair. Humidity, 54 to 57.

The Temperature.

The lowest point registered by The Freeman's thermometer last night was 70 degrees. The highest point reached up until noon today was 90 degrees.

Weather Forecast.

Washington, July 18.—Eastern New York partly cloudy tonight and Wednesday; gentle to moderate southerly winds.

BUSINESS NOTICES

For bargains in picture framing call up 1943-J. I also carry a full line of oval frame and convex glass, I. A. ABRAHAMS, 108 Hone St.

Eastman Kodaks, Films and Supplies. CONNELLY DRUG CO., corner Broadway and Strand.

WHEN THE

Occasion occurs for you to use something nice in flowers, why not call on VALENTIN BURGEVIN, INC., Fair and Main streets.

LAWN SWINGS.

Extra heavy, four passenger, special at $6.50. GREGORY & CO.

BATHING SUITS.

Dandy new line for ladies, gentlemen, boys and kiddies. All prices from 10c to $7.00. Call and see the line. O'Reilly's, 530 Broadway.

Awnings, Upholstering, Furniture Repairing, Auto Tops Recovered. HENRY EIGHMEY, 94 Highland avenue.

At the public's service, day or night. Miller's Taxi. 'Phone 17.

New 7 passenger touring car for rent. Miller's Taxi Service. Tel. 17.

KODAKS AND SUPPLIES.

We develop and print your pictures in 24 hours. Films called for and delivered. 'Phone 482-W. MURPHY'S, 12 East Strand.

LUNCH BOXES.

Picnic sets, wax paper, ice cream dishes, paper doilies, table cloths, napkins, drinking cups, towels, pie plates, sanitary lunch sets, etc. O'Reilly's, 530 Broadway.

ALBANY SPECIALIST
Makes Remarkable Cures of Chronic Diseases
Will see patients in Kingston
EVERY FRIDAY
AT 340 BROADWAY



Dr. Swinburne of Albany

Cures Difficult Cases Without Surgery

The craze for cutting is still growing. A great many doctors advise operations when entirely unnecessary. Not that it is always done to make more money from the case, but because many physicians have not given sufficient time to study and research to enable them to make correct diagnosis of obscure diseases, or to understand how to treat such cases successfully with improved medical methods. Too many doctors merely accept the ideas and follow the practice of other physicians and advise operations because it is a popular medical craze. Some doctors will even perform operations, when they know that other treatment would produce a cure. Surgery may be necessary in some cases, but many serious cases, where physicians had declared an operation was the only means which would offer a hope of saving life, the use of the proper treatment did produce a cure, and the patient restored to health, without the danger of an operation. A recent case will prove of interest. A young lady, supposed to be suffering from appendicitis. Four doctors, two of whom were prominent surgeons, had advised this patient that an operation was absolutely necessary. A thorough examination found it was not a case of appendicitis at all, but one of obstruction of the bile ducts and impaction of the gall bladder. Treatment was given immediately which would remove the obstruction and reduce the inflammation and in a few days the patient was entirely relieved of all suffering, and has since made a complete recovery. There are many similar cases where operations were performed and the results often times proved fatal, where a correct diagnosis and the proper treatment would have saved human life and suffering. Cases of gall stone can often be cured without operation, as well as many other troubles, including special diseases of women. If patients are advised to submit to the dangers of surgery, they should not consent until they obtain the opinion of Dr. Swinburne, a specialist who believes more in the efficiency of improved treatment rather than the wild craze for operations.

The doctor has permanent offices at 340 Broadway, Kingston, where patients can secure consultation on Fridays from 9 to 12 a. m., and 1 to 4 p. m. Also Thursday evenings, 6:30 to 8 p. m.

MENKE'S DAILY SPORTING LETTER

(By Frank G. Menke.)

New York, July 18.—Ad Wolgast's claim to the lightweight championship of the world, is spoofed by Otto Floto, the western sport writer, who refereed the bout, and who terms Wolgast "the foulest fighter I have seen in my 35 years' acquaintanceship with the prize ring."

Wolgast sets up that claim on the peculiar third round of his fight against Freddie Welsh in Denver, on July 4. The "Michigan Wildcat" has been intimating that he was "jobbed" in that round and that he clearly won the fight with a knock-out punch in the body. Floto, on the other hand, declares that Wolgast's blow in that round was foul and was sufficient cause for him to end the fight then and there, in favor of Welsh, but that he ordered it continued at the request of Welsh.

Different accounts concerning that much debated round have trickled into the east. Here is one description of the round, clipped from a western paper:

Third Round Described.

"Round Three—They mill in the center and Welsh dances away. Wolgast lands the rabbit blow to Welsh's neck with his right hand. They clinch and are broken. Welsh sends right and left to head. Wolgast misses with his left. They clinch and in-fight. Welsh lands right and left to head. Wolgast strikes to belly with left hand and Welsh claims foul. Welsh crumpled to the floor in apparent agony. Three physicians were summoned. Drs. Baggott, Galick and Robinson were the physicians. They could find no trace of a foul. Welsh consented to continue after a delay of nineteen minutes. A new round was declared in order. Wolgast's round."

The Wolgast supporters declare that the facts in this round, as described above, clearly show that Wolgast regained his title via the knockout route in that session.

"Wolgast hit Welsh such a terrific body blow that the champion was unable to continue," one of the Wolgast partisans states. "Welsh in the hope of saving himself set up a claim of foul. Three doctors were called to examine him. Each declared that Welsh had not been struck with a foul blow. Therefore, the wallop was a fair one. Inasmuch as it was a legal blow, and that Welsh, after being struck, was unable to continue fighting for a period longer than ten seconds, Welsh actually was knocked out, and thereby lost his title to Wolgast. Floto had no right to continue the fight. In all fairness he should have awarded it to Wolgast."

Referee Gives Fight Details.

Floto's explanation of that fight as a whole, and of the third round in particular, sheds a different light upon the affair. It disagrees with many of the printed reports of that round and also it flatly contradicts the statements being made by Wolgastites.

Here is Floto's reply to a telegram sent to him asking for the real facts concerning the fight:

"Frank G. Menke, New York.

"When a fighter, under foul advice, stoops to foul methods in the ring, you cannot expect fair reports from the source whence sprung his method of battle. Ad Wolgast, in his last six fights, has fouled and fouled deliberately.

"As referee of the Welsh-Wolgast fight, I was warned before Wolgast stepped into the ring that he would attempt to slip over a low blow and hoodwink me into believing that he had scored a knockout. At first I disregarded the report that Wolgast would try to steal a championship, but I could not go into the ring blind to the fact that 'something was to happen' when I had warnings from at least a dozen reliable sources.

"Blow in Third Foul"—Floto.

"In the third round Wolgast fouled Welsh. I saw the blow as did hundreds of others at the ringside. I stopped the battle and was about to give the decision to Welsh, but he begged me to allow the fight to proceed. Fearing, however, that he had been injured in a way that might cause him permanent harm, I summoned three physicians to the ring to determine exactly how badly he was hurt. After the physicians assured me that no permanent harm had been done I allowed Welsh to continue at his own request.

"Welsh was not knocked down by the foul blow or any other blow during the fight nor was he put to the canvas at any stage of the battle. On being fouled in the third he curled over holding his groin and I supported him until the physicians came into the ropes.

Calls Wolgast "Shadiest Fighter."

"Several times later Wolgast attempted low blows. I warned him at least twenty times. He came in like a maniac, seemingly trying to cripple the champion. In the eleventh round after a minute and one-half of boxing, Wolgast shot the lefts in succession to the groin. Welsh leaned over in agony on the ropes. I refused to allow the battle to proceed further, and pushed Wolgast back to his corner. Welsh showed marks of the foul at the right side of his groin, but did not complain.

"Wolgast is the shadiest fighter I have ever seen in my career as referee, writer or spectator at all championship battles of the last 35 years. I cannot believe a sane man could go into six battles in succession and push his fists into the low portion of his opponent's anatomy.

"Wolgast's championship claims are on a par with his conduct in the ring.

(Signed) "OTTO FLOTO.
"Denver, Colorado."

Many Materials in Piano.

Forty-eight different materials are employed in the construction of a piano, which 16 countries are called upon to supply.

ON THE DIAMOND.

Games Played Yesterday in the Big Leagues.

League games yesterday resulted as follows:

American League.

New York, 2; Detroit, 0; first game.
New York, 3; Detroit, 2; second game.
Cleveland, 7; Washington, 5.
Boston, 3; St. Louis, 2.
Chicago-Philadelphia, rain.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.
New York	48	34	.585
Boston	45	36	.563
Cleveland	46	36	.561
Chicago	42	36	.538
Washington	42	38	.525
Detroit	43	40	.518
St. Louis	36	45	.444
Philadelphia	18	56	.243

National League.

St. Louis, 6; New York, 1.
Brooklyn, 2; Chicago, 1.
Cincinnati, 9; Boston, 6.
Philadelphia-Pittsburgh, wet grounds.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Brooklyn	45	30	.600
Boston	40	31	.563
Philadelphia	41	33	.554
New York	37	38	.493
Chicago	39	42	.481
Pittsburgh	35	40	.467
St. Louis	38	45	.458
Cincinnati	33	49	.402

International League.

Toronto, 1; Newark, 0; first game, 16 innings.
Newark, 3; Toronto, 0; second game.
Richmond, 10; Buffalo, 2; first game.
Buffalo, 11; Richmond, 8; second game.
Providence, 4; Montreal, 3; first game.
Montreal, 3; Providence, 2; second game.
Baltimore, 3; Rochester, 0.

Standing of the Clubs.

	W.	L.	Pct.
Buffalo	41	31	.569
Providence	42	34	.553
Baltimore	42	36	.538
Montreal	39	36	.520
Toronto	35	33	.515
Richmond	36	37	.486
Newark	31	44	.413
Rochester	29	42	.400

Games Scheduled Today.

International League.

Newark at Toronto, cloudy.
Providence at Montreal, clear.
Richmond at Buffalo, cloudy.
Baltimore at Rochester, clear.

National League.

New York at St. Louis, partly cloudy.
Brooklyn at Chicago, clear.
Boston at Cincinnati, clear.
Philadelphia at Pittsburgh, threatening.

American League.

Detroit at New York, clear.
Chicago at New York, clear, 2 games.
St. Louis at Boston, cloudy.
Cleveland at Washington, clear.

Hot Liners.

(By Frank G. Menke.)

It must have had a bad effect on the Giants to win those 17 straight. They have played like bushers since.

The Yankees took a brace and widened the gap between their position and the Red Sox by trimming the Tigers in both games.

But the Red Sox are holding on. "Dutch" Leonard showed some of his A-1 form and the Browns were easy.

The Indians came back after their temporary setback and the Nationals were on the short end.

Just when every team was picking on the Reds they up and tame the Braves.

"Wheezer" Dell came back into his own and the cubs were beaten by the Dodgers.

Both Philadelphia teams took a day off. Rain was the reason.

EAST STRAND WON 27 TO 2.

Mercury Team Not So Fleet-Footed in Games.

The East Strand Nationals won both games of a double-header Monday afternoon from the Mercury team easily taking the second game by a score of 27 to 2 and winning the first game by a score of 3 to 0. A cyclone broke out in the second game in the sixth inning when the Strand team scored 18 runs off Luchesse's delivery, the game being called on account of darkness. The first game was more even, the Strand winning that game by a score of 3 to 0.

The Mercury team lost their wind" in the second game, which caused their downfall. The batteries for the Strand in the first game were Van Bramer, pitcher, and Delamater, catcher. For the Mercurys, Luchesse pitcher and L. Weber, catcher.

Second game—Batteries E. Strand, Fisher, Van Bramer, pitchers, and Partlan, catcher. Mercurys, Luchesse, E. Weber, pitchers, and L. Weber, catcher.

"Mikie" Luchesse has brought a stronger team to hold out against the E. Strand team today.

Half of Capital Paid In.

The Palenville Land Development Company, Inc., has filed a certificate in the county clerk's office that one-half of its capital stock of $2,500 has been paid in, in cash. The certificate is signed by Christian Inteman, vice president, and Max Poellath, secretary.

Files Certificate.

Philip Fruchter has filed a certificate in the county clerk's office that he is conducting business at No. 316 Wall street under the name of The Paris Millinery Shop.

Petrified Motion.

"My hired man," stated Farmer Hornbeak, "is the finest specimen of petrified motion that I have ever had the pleasure of witnessing."—Kansas City Star.

SENSATION CATCH DEFEATED MOHONK

All-Kingston Team Victors Over Lake Dwellers in Exciting Game in Which Stoudt Makes Fine Catch—Costly Errors Made.

Mohonk Lake, July 17.—In the best game of the season, the All-Kingstons defeated Mohonk 8 to 7. Stoudt's wonderful, jumping catch of Owl's fly saved the game for the visitors in the eighth inning. There were two out at the time and the bases were filled to capacity and all of them would undoubtedly have scored had not Stoudt gotten to the ball by a gymnastic stunt.

Owl was somewhat wild and ineffective in the early innings and his and his teammates' errors were all costly. In the last three innings, however, he showed a marked reversal of form, striking out eight men and forcing the other to pop up an easy fly to Juckett. In all, nineteen of the visitors fanned the cool Mohonk air. Spalt pitched a steady game, although hit harder than the score indicates. He received both erratic and brilliant support.

The game was interesting throughout, Mohonk making a game uphill fight. The score:

Mohonk.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Silverman, 2b	4	1	2	1	0	0		
Terwilliger, 1b	4	1	1	4	0	0		
Juckett, c.	5	0	0	19	1	0		
Owl, p.	5	1	1	2	2	2		
Turner, 3b	5	1	1	0	0	0		
Churchill, ss	4	1	2	0	0	0		
Howland, rf	5	0	0	0	0	0		
Delamater, lf	4	2	1	0	0	1		
Davis, cf	4	0	0	1	0	2		
	40	7	8	27	3	5		
All-Ks.	A.	B.	R.	H.	P.	O.	A.	E.
Schwab, 3b	5	0	1	4	0	1		
H. DuBois, 1b	4	1	0	8	0	1		
Smedes, c.	5	3	3	5	3	4		
Spalt, p.	5	1	4	1	2	0		
Zelle, ss, lf	5	0	0	0	0	1		
Stitzel, cf, 2b	5	1	3	2	4	0		
B. DuBois, lf, ss	5	0	0	1	4	2		
Roe, rf, cf	5	0	0	4	0	0		
Stoudt, 2b, rf	4	2	2	2	0	0		
	43	8	13	27	13	9		

Score by innings:

	R.	H.	E.
Mohonk— 0 3 0 0 3 1 0 0 0	7	8	5
All-Ks— 1 1 2 1 2 1 0 0 0	8	13	9

Earned runs—All-Ks, 3; Mohonk, 3. First base on errors—All-Ks, 2; Mohonk, 4. Two base hits—Spalt, Stitzel, Stoudt, 2; Silverman, Owl. Stolen bases—Silverman, Spalt, Stoudt, Stitzel. Struck out by Spalt, 6; by Owl, 19. Bases on balls off Spalt, 4. Hit by pitched balls—H. DuBois, Churchill. Wild pitch—Owl. Time of game— 1 hour 40 minutes. Umpires—Messrs. Baird and Meek.

St. Remy Defeats Brewsters.

The St. Remy nine defeated the Brewsters by a score of 9 to 1. The score was 1 to 1 until the eighth inning, when the locals knocked Doyle out of the box and scored 8 runs. Eddie Schmermund, the St. Remy pitcher, was credited with 18 strike outs while Doyle had 3.

New Building on Bijou Site.

The ruins of the recent Bijou theater fire are rapidly being removed and workmen are busy removing the brick walls of the building on Wall street. A new three story building will be erected upon the site.

THE ECONOMY STORE FOR QUALITY AND PRICE

Preparedness for Work or Play During July

S. S. Eighmey

Preparedness for Work or Play During July

Silk Shirts
Choice Patterns,
$3.00 & $3.97

"Columbia" SHIRT
Absolutely Correct

Fast Colors
Generous Sizes,
$1.00 & $1.50

LA REINE CORSETS $1.00

Fancy brocaded contil with four line supporters and embroidery trimming, best quality flexible side steels, a real $1.50 value, special for $1.00

LINEN DUST COATS $4.97

Real linen, full length set in sleeve or regular shoulder. A protection from the dust when motoring or driving. Will launder perfectly excellent. Value these at ..... $4.50 and $4.97

MORE NEW BLOUSES
97c, $1.97 and $2.97

Another new lot this week. Beats all how they sell. We've been told time and again that ours are the best values in the city. Come and see these pretty white waists at ... 97c, $1.97 and $2.97

WHITE WASH SKIRTS
$1.25, $1.47, $1.97, $2.50 and $2.97.

White skirts are very popular this season. These are not only moderate in price but have decided style, then too a white skirt can be laundered and looks like new every time.

MEN'S UNDERWEAR, 45c.

The "Mohawk Mills" balbriggan underwear for men; shirts with either short or long sleeves; drawers either knee or ankle length, 90c suit, 45c for each garment.

B. V. D. UNDERWEAR.

The kind you see advertised everywhere, athletic style for the young fellows; shirts or drawers, each 50c; union suits, $1.00.

MEN'S COMET SHIRTS, 47c.

For every day wear, with or without collar, 47c.

FINE PARASOLS

Many pretty ones.

97c, $1.50, $1.97, $2.97, $3.50.

THE DOWNTOWN
Dry Goods Store
26 BROADWAY.

SPECIAL SALE

BED SPREADS.

97c, $1.50, $1.97, $2.97.

FOR SALE
Cosy 7-Room HOUSE
115 Spring St.

ALL IMPROVEMENTS
A BARGAIN

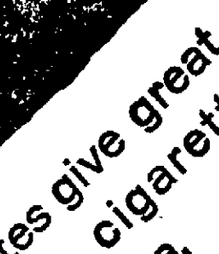
F. J. WALTER
57 SPRING STREET

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against William Wolven, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Ella Wolven England, the executrix of the estate of said deceased, at the office of A. T. Clearwater, Ulster County Savings Bank Building, in the said city of Kingston, on or before the 16th day of October, 1916.

Dated, April 3rd, 1916.

ELLA WOLVEN ENGLAND,
Executrix of the last Will and Testament of William Wolven, Deceased.

A. T. Clearwater, Attorney, Kingston, New York.



This Tomato

came from a strong, stout healthy vine, enabled to benefit fully from soil, air, rain and sunshine, and produce to the limit, because

Sprayed with **"Pyrox"**

which kills insects, stops fungous troubles, and stimulates foliage on all kinds of crops. All ready to mix with water and spray. Enough to make 30 to 40 gals. $1.00. Large catalogue of information free.

Hand and power sprayers. Arsenate of lead. Lime and Sulphur, Pyrox, black leaf "40."

Canfield Supply Co.

Wholesale dealers in supplies for plumbing, heating, sheet metal, engineers and farm machinery. 16-18 Strand, 35-37 Ferry St., Kingston, N. Y. The big downtown store.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Jessie Young, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Ward B. Everett, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, at the office of his attorneys, Van Buren & Loughran, No. 43 John street, in the said city of Kingston, on or before the 25th day of August, 1916.

Dated, February 14th, 1916.

WARD B. EVERETT,
Administrator.

Van Buren & Loughran, Attorneys, 43 John street, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Albert Lane, late of the town of Woodstock, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Luther A. Van Debogart, the executor of the estate of said deceased, at his residence at Shady, in the said county of Ulster, on or before the first day of January, 1917.

Dated, June 26, 1916.

LUTHER A. VAN DEBOGART,
As Executor of the Will of Albert Lane, Deceased.

V. B. Van Wagonen, Attorney, Kingston, N. Y.

NOTICE TO CREDITORS.—In pursuance of an order of Hon. Walter N. Gill, surrogate of Ulster county, notice is hereby given, according to law, to all persons having claims against Frederick W. A. Noel, late of the city of Kingston, county of Ulster, deceased, testate, to present the same with the vouchers in support thereof, to the undersigned, Oscar Schreiber, the executor of the estate of said deceased, at 75 Pine Grove avenue, in the said city of Kingston, Ulster county, N. Y., on or before the 4th day of November, 1916.

Dated, Kingston, N. Y., May 1, 1916.

OSCAR SCHREIBER,
Executor.

Frederick Stephan, Jr., attorney for executor, 21 Broadway, Kingston, N. Y.